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QUAKER

A N D

METHODIST

COMPARED.

In an ABSTRACT of

GEORGE Fox's Journal.

With a Copy of his

Last WILL and TESTAMENT,

And of the Reverend

Mr. George Whitefield's Journals.

WITH

HISTORICAL NOTES.

Humbly recommended to the Perusal of the QUAKERS and METHODISTS.

Ne Sutor ultra Crepidam.

L O N D O N:

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PREFACE.



T must, I think, manifestly appear to every candid and unprejudiced Reader of these Abstracts, that George Fox, the Father of the Quakers, and the Reverend Mr. George Whitesield, one of the Apostles of the Methodists, in

man; Respects resemble each other; and that, notwithflanding they may possibly differ in some particular Points and Sentiments, they are both sond of the same Phrase and Diction; and their Pretences to Inspiration, to a very intimate Familiarity with the Deity, and the Power of working Miracles, are of the same Stamp and Authority.

Whether Mr. Whitefield ever had the Curiosity to read George Fox's Journal, being an utter Stranger to his Person, and having but a very slender Acquaintance with his Writings (his Journals excepted) I cannot pretend to determine: But sure I am, whoever compares it with his own Journals, may, without a Spirit of Divination, pronounce them leth to proceed from an enthusiantion,

astic Spirit.

The Conduct, indeed, of the Methodists in caressing the Dissenters of all Denominations, particularly the Quakers, is to me a plain Indication, that at least they have no Antipathy to their Principles. Nay, 1 think

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PREFACE.

I am very credibly informed, that they have aiready cognitically declared, that the Quaker is right in every Article, excepting only in the Case of Sacraments and I vehics.

What the Confequence of this new Dostrine will be, confidering the Giddiness of the wavering, unstable Populace, their Greediness (with the Athenians of old) of inhibiting the Poyson of Novelty, and even their Affec-

tion for Delution, it is not difficult to presage.

This is, most certain, as vilifying the excellent Liturgy of the Church of England, decrying all Scholastic and Academical Learning, and redicting the learned Languages, are the common Topicks of their popular Harangues, we have little Reason to expect a good one.

I shall conclude this short Preface in the Words of a late Reverend and Learned (a) Divine, "When we " shall see in their Assemblies (steaking of the Quakers) as the unbelieving Jews and Gentiles did, in the " Primitive Christian Meetings, that they have the "Gift of Tongues, and the Gift of interpreting " thereof: When, together with the Gift of Tongues, " we shall see, that they have, as the Chaistians had, " all the other miraculous Gitts; when, with all this, " they shall preach no other Dostrine than what the " Apostles had freached, and the Catholick Church " received, &c. then we will believe that it is the " Spirit which is speaking in them, and that God is in " them, and among them of a Truth: But till then, " we must believe them all to be Impostors, or Enthu-" fiafts, and Blasphemers of the Holy Ghost.

⁽a) Dr. Hicks's Sermon, intitled, The Spirit of Enthusiasm exercised. Sermons, vol. 1. p. 102.



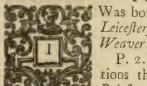
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ABSTRACT

OF

GEORGE Fox's Journal.

PAGE 1.



Was born at Drayton in the Clay, in Leicestershire, 1624, my Father a Weaver.

P. 2.] As I grew up, my Relations thought to have made me a Priest; but others persuaded to the

contrary. Whereupon, I was put to a Man that was a (a) Shoemaker by Trade, &c. Whilst I was with him he was blessed; but after I lest him, he broke, and came to nothing—For the Lord's Power was with me, and over me, to preserve me.

P. 3.] At the Command of God, on the 9th Day of the 7th Month, 1643, I left my Relations, and brake off all Familiarity with Young or Old, and passed to Lutterworth; from thence to Northampton;

3 from

(e) Alexander Ress [View of all Religions in the World, 6th Edit. p. 420] mentions one Herman, a Cobler, of Opean: (an Anabaptist) who professed himselfa true Prophet, that he was the true Messias, the Saviour, and Redeemer of the World.

from thence to Newfort-Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire; from thence to Barnet—Now, during the Time I was at Barnet, a strong Temptation to (b) Despair came upon me; and then I saw how Christ was tempted, and mighty Troubles I was in; some times I kept myself retired in my Chamber, and often walk'd solitary in the Chace, there to wait upon the Lord.

P. 5.] As I was walking in a Field on a first Day Morning, 1646, near Coventry, the Lord opened to me, That being bred at (c) Oxford and Cambridge,

was

(b) Mr. Lesley observes [Snake in the Grass, 3d Edit. p. 33]
"That as George Fox, the Shoemaker, and Lodowick Muggleton,
"the Taylor, were equal in their Endowments; so the Ground
and Occasion of their Enthusiam was the same; that is, De"fpair: For so George Fox tells us of himself, in the Beginning
of his Journal, p. 3, 4, 5, 8, &c. And I had it, says be, as
to Muggleton, from his own Mouth, long before Fox's Journal was printed. They were both so deeply seized with Defpair, that, like the posses d Man in the Gospel, they forsook
all human Conversation.

(6) Gerard Brandt informs us [See Abridgment of his History of the Reformation in the Low Countries, London, 1725, p. 39] "That the Anabaptists in Holland, about the Year 1534, affirm'd, That it was needless to apply oneself to Arts and Sei"ences; that Knowledge was to be sought in God alone."

Mr. Nelson (in his Life of Bishop Bull, p. 80.) gives the following remarkable Account: "There was one who was a " Preacher among them [the Quakers] who would frequently " accost Mr. Bull: And once more particularly, said he, George, " as for buman Learning I fet no Value upon it, but if thou wilt " talk Scripture, bave at thee. Upon which Mr. Bull, willing " to correct his Confidence, and to shew him how unable he " was to support his Pretensions, answered him, Come on then, " Friend. So opening the Bible, which lay before them, he " fell upon the Book of Proverbs: Seett thou, Friend, said he, " Solomon faith in one Place, Answer a Fool according to bis " Folly; and in another Place, sinfwer not a Fool according to " his Folly. How dost thou reconcile these two Texts of "Scripture? Why, faid the Preacher, Solomon dont say so. "To which Mr. Bull replied, Ay but be doth; and turning " to the Places, he foon convinced him. Upon which the " Quaker, hereat being much out of Countenance, said, Why " then Solomon's a Fool: Which ended the Controversy.

was not enough to fit and qualify Men to be Miniflers of Christ, I stranged at it, because it was the common Belief of People: But I saw it clearly, as the Lord opened it to me, and was satisfied, and admired the Goodness of the Lord, who had opened

this Thing unto me that Morning.

P. 6.] At another Time it was opened in me, That God, who made the World, did not dwell in Temples made with Hands. This, at first, seemed a (d) strange Word, because both Priests and People use to call their Temples, or Churches, dreadful Places, and holy Ground, and the Temples of God: But the Lord shewed me, so that I did see clearly, that he did not dwell in these Temples which Men had commanded and fet up, but in People's Hearts. -This opened on me as I walked in the Fields to my Relation's House; and when I came there, they told me, that Nathaniel Stephens, the Priest, had been there, and told them, he was afraid of me for going after new Lights: And I smiled in myself, knowing what the Lord had opened in me concerning him and his Brethren; but I told not my Relations, who, tho' they faw beyond the Priefts, they went to hear them, and were grieved because I would not go also: But I brought them Scriptures, and told them, there was an Anointing within Man to teach him, and that the Lord would teach his People himself: And I had great Openings concerning the Things written in the Revelations; and when I spake of them, the Priests and Professors would fay, That was a fealed Book, and would have kept me out of it; but I told them, That Christ could

⁽d) Mr. Lesley, in his Observation upon this Passage [Snake in the Grass, p. 335] says, "Fox, it seems, did not know be"fore but that God dwelt in a Church, as a Man does in a
"House, so as to be lock'd up, and to be no where else when
"he was there. This is a worthy Man to make a Prophet of!
"and these are notable Discoveries that he has made! and such
"are all his Discourses; all his new Light.

open the Seals, and that they were the nearest Things to us.

P. 6.] About the Beginning of the Year 1647, I was moved of the Lord to go into Derbyshire, where I met with some friendly People, and had many

Discourses with them.

P. 7.] I was often under great Temptations, and I fasted much, and walked abroad in solitary Places many Days, and often took my Bible and went and sat in hollow Trees, and lonesome Places, till Night came on, and frequently in the Night walked mournfully about by myself; for I was a Man of Sorrows in the Time of the first Workings of the Lord in me: And tho' my Exercises and Troubles were very great, yet were not they so continual, but that I had some Intermissions, and was some times brought into such a heavenly Joy, that I thought I had been in Abraham's Bosom.

P. 8.] Now, after I had received that Opening from the Lord, That to be bred at (e) Oxford or Cambridge, was not sufficient to fit a Man to be a Minister of Christ, I regarded the Priests less, and looked more after the diffenting People; and among them I saw there was some Tenderness, and many of them came afterwards to be convinced, for they

had some Openings.

P. 9.] Again I heard a Voice, which did say, Thou Serpent, thou dost seek to destroy this Life, but canst not; for the Sword which keepeth the Tree of Life shall destroy thee: So Christ, the Word of God, which bruised the Head of the Serpent the Destroyer, preserved

preserved me; my inward Mind being joined to his good Seed, that bruised the Head of this Serpent the Destroyer, and this inward Life did spring up in me, to answer all the opposing Professors and Priests, and did bring Scriptures into my Memory to consute them with.

P. 12.] I wondered that the Children of Ifrael should murmer for Water and Victuals; for I could have fasted long without murmuring or minding Victuals. But I was judged sometimes, that I was not contented to be sometimes without the Water and Bread of Life, that I might learn to know how

to want, and how to abound.

And I heard of a Woman in Lancashire, that had fasted two and twenty Days, and I travelled to see her; but when I came to her, I saw that she was under a Temptation; and when I had spoken to her what I had from the Lord, I lest her, her Father being one high in Prosession: And passing on, I went among the Prosessor at Duckensield and Manchester, where I staid awhile, and declared Truth among them: And there were some convinced, who received the Lord's Teaching, by which they were confirmed, and stood in the Truth; but the Prosessor were in a Rage, all pleading for Sin and Impersection; and could not endure to hear talk of Persection, and of an Holy and (f) Sinless Life: But the Lord's

⁽f) Is George Fox, or St. John to be believed, who, in his 1st Epistle, chap. i. ver. 8, 9. says, If we say that we have no Sin, we deceive ourselves, and the Truth is not in us. If we confess our Sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our Sins, and to cleanse us from all Unrighteousness. Mr. Lesley says, Snake in the Grass, p. 8. "That they make themselves equal with God, "infallible and perfectly sinless, as He is. They laugh at us for confessing ourselves to be Sinners, or praying to God for Mercy." Alas! poor Souls (says Mr. Pen, in his Truth exhalted) of the Church of England. Are you not at have Mercy upon us miserable Sinners; There is no Health in us, from Seven to Seventy? And for this he upbraids the Church of England as Opposers of Perfection.

Lord's Power was over all, tho' they were chain'd under Darkness and Sin, which they pleaded for,

and quenched the tender Things in them.

P. 13.] As I was walking by the Steeple House in the Town of Mansfield, the Lord said unto me, That which People trample upon must be thy Food: And as the Lord spake, he opened it to me, how that People and Professors did trample upon the Life, even the Life of Christ was trampled upon; and they fed upon Words, and fed one another with Words, but trampled upon the Life, and trampled under Foot the Blood of God. It feem'd strange to me at first, that I should feed upon that which the high Professors trampled upon, but the Lord opened it to me clearly by his eternal Spirit and Power. Then came People far and near to fee me, and I was fearful to be drawn out by them; yet I was made to speak, and open Things to them. There was one Brown who had great Prophecies and Sights upon his Death Bed of me; and he spoke openly of what I should be made instrumental by the Lord to bring forth: And of others he spake, That they should come to nothing; which was fulfilled on some that were then something in Shew. And when this Man was buried, a great Work fell upon me, to the Admiration of many, who thought I had been dead; And many came to fee me for about fourteen Days Time (g) for I was very much altered in Countenance and Person, as if my Body bad been new moulded, or changed. And while I was in this Condition, I had a Sense and Discerning given me by the Lord, thro' which I faw plainly, that when many People talked of God, and of Christ, &c. the Serpent spake in them; but this was hard to be borne.

P. 14.]

⁽g) This dark Enthusiass, I presume, took this Change to be like our blessed Saviour's Transfiguration.

P. 14.] A Report went abroad of me, That I was a young Man that had a discerning Spirit; whereupon many came to me from far and near, Prosessor, Priests, and People, and the Lord's Power brake forth, and I had great Openings and Prophecies, and I spake unto them concerning the

Things of God.

Ibid.] In the Year 1648, as I was sitting in a Friend's House in Nottinghamshire (for by this Time the Power of God had opened the Hearts of some to receive the Word of Life and Reconciliation) I saw there was a great Crack to go throughout the Earth, and a great Smoke to go as the Crack went; and that, after the Crack, there should be a great Shaking: This was the Earth in People's Hearts, which was to be shaken, before the Seed of God was raised out of the Earth: And it was so; for the Lord's Power began to shake them, and great Meetings we began to have, and a mighty Power and Work of God there was amongst People, to the Astonishment of both People and Priess.

P. 15.] I met with a great Company of Professors in Warwickshire, who were praying and expounding the Scriptures in the Fields, and they gave the Bible to me; and I opened it on the 5th of Matthew, where Christ expounded the Law; and I opened the Inward State to them, and the Outward State, and they fell into a fierce Contention, and so parted;

but the Lord's Power got Ground.

Then I heard of a great Meeting to be at Leicester, for a Dispute, wherein both Presbyterians, Independants, Baptists, and Common-Prayer Men, were said to be concerned. The Meeting was in a (b) Steeple House, and thither was I moved by the

Lord

⁽b) George Fox ridicules the Church by the Name of a Steeple House quite thro' his Journal. And Mr. Lesley says (Snake in the Grass, p. 262.) "That some Quakers yet more prophanely,

Lord God to go and be amongst them. At last one Woman asked a Question out of Peter, what that Birth was, viz. Being born again of incorruptible Seed by the Word of God that liveth and abideth for ever? And the Priest said to her, (i) I permit not a Woman to speak in the Church; tho' he had before given Liberty to any one to speak. Whereupon I was wrapt up, as in a Rapture in the Lord's Power: And I stept up in a Place and asked the Priest, "Dost " thou call this Place (the Steeple House) a Church, " or dost thou call this mix'd Multitude a Church? For the Woman asking a Question, he ought to have answered it, having given Liberty for any to speak; but he did not answer me neither, but asked me, what a Church was? I told him, The Church was the Pillar and Ground of Truth, made up of living Stones, living Members, a spiritual Household, which Christ was the Head of: But he was not the Head of a mix'd Multitude, or of an old House made up of Lime, Stones, and Wood. This fet them all on Fire.

P. 17.]

I have heard of a modern Quaker, of a more polite Cast, who being asked to contribute towards the rebuilding of his Parish Church, answered, That the building of Churches was not confistent with his Principles: But if they'd accept 20 l. towards pulling down of the old Church, it was at their Service.

[&]quot;have called the Church a Bawdy House, a Whore House, &c. "Which, says he, I have from those that heard them.

⁽i) Remarkable is George Fox's Interpretation of those Texts, 1 Tim. ii. 11, 12. and of 1 Cor. xiv. 13. Women are to learn in Silence, and not suffered to teach, nor to usurp Authority over the Man, but to be in Silence. In a Letter to the Duke of Holsteyn, 1684 (Journal, p. 524.) who had given Orders to the Rulers of Fredrickstadt, to make the Quakers leave that Place, because they suffered Women to preach, "Now here the Duke may see "what Sort they be, that were to be in Silence and Subjection, which Law commands to be filent, and not usurp Authority over the Man; nor to speak in the Church, were unruly Women

P. 17.] Now was I come up in the Spirit thro' the Flaming Sword into the Paradije of God. All Things were new; and all the Creation gave another Smell unto me than before, beyond what Words can utter. I knew nothing but Pareness, and Innocency, and Righteousness, being renewed up in the Image of God by Christ Jesus: So that I say, I was come up to the

State of (k) Adam before he fell.

P. 22.] I faw that the Grace of God, which brings Salvation, had appeared unto all Men, and that the Manifestation of the Spirit of God was given to every Man to presit withal. These Things I did not see by the Help of Man, nor by the Letter (tho' they are written in the Letter) but I saw them in the Light of the Lord Jesus Christ, and by his immediate Spirit and Power, as did the holy Men of God, by whom the holy Scriptures were written.

P. 24.] When the Lord fent me forth into the World, he forbad me (!) to fut off my Hat to any C High

(k) Mr. Lefley fays (Snake in the Grass, p. 76.) "That one fames Scaton having parted with his Wife, fell in League with Mary Ross; who, because as George Fox, says, They were come to the State of the first Adam in his Innocency, stripped herself stark naked, and so appeared, saying, It was a Sign of Guilt to be ashamed of one Part of one's Body more than another. But his Wise meeting with her, beat her so well, that tho' she cared not for Cloaths as a Covering. yet she thought them convenient as Armour; which that Spark, more bold than wise, wanted; who, adventuring too near this naked Virtue, received such a Token of her Love as stuck to him, and gave him Occasion at once to bemoan and Revenge himself in this Distich upon his Adamical Mistreis.

"In Mariam Rosam

"Per Mariam juro Dolieo quam Vulnete Duro,
"Delere Famosam spinigeramque Rosam.

(1) George Fox, as Mr. Lesley informs us (Snake in the Grass, p. 299.) made it Heathentsin and Idolatry, in his Treatise, surnamed sconoclastes, and an Order of his printed at the End of Tyranny and Hypocristy, 1673. to have the Image or Likeness of

High or Low, and I was required to thee and thou all Men and Women, without any Respect to Rich or Poor, Great or Small; and as I travelled up and down, I was not to bid People Good Morrow, or Good Evening; neither might I bow or scrape with my Leg to any one: And this made the Sells and Pro-

fellions to rage.

P. 25.] 1649, The black earthly Spirit of the Priest wounded my Life; and when I heard the Bell toll to call People together to the Steeple House, it struck my Life; for it was just like a Market Bell, to gather People together, that the Priest might fet forth his Ware to Sale. O the vast Sums of Money that were gotten by the Trade they make of felling

any Creature in Haven, or in Earth, paint-dupon a Sign, but only a Bed-Staff, Fire-Shovel, Saw, Fork, or the like, of Man's making. And where he preaches against Skiming-Dish Hats, unnecessary Buttons on Coats or Cloaks; Slit Peaks behind on the Skirts of Women's Wastcoats, Short black aprons, needless Aying Scarfs, Viziard Mask, bare Necks, &c. All which, he dictares as from immediate Inspiration. And in another Place (Snake in the Grafs, p. 119.) Mr. Lift y has the following Words, " Let me only observe, what an uncouth and preposte-" rous Piece of Humility it is, to deny the Title or Civility of " Master, or of their Hat, whilst, at the same Time, they " worthip one another with divine Honour, and bettow upon "themselves Titles, far above what any Angels, since Lucifer, " durst presend to, to be even equal with God, of the same Sub-Janes, and of the fame Soul, with him, and grudge not ro apply all the Attributes of God, to the Light within them, " and to themselves for it's Sake; thus transferring the Honour " of God to themselves." Mr. Sewell, a Quaker (in his History " of the Quakers, p. 1609.) informs us, "That King James II. " used the Quakers well in all Respects, and would not suffer " his Servants to molest any for net pulling off their Hats when "they came near his R yal Person; nay, to far went this Con-" descension, that a certain Countryman of the Quakers Per-" fuation, coming to him with his Hat on his Head, the King " took off his own Hat, and held it under his Arm; which the " other feeing, faid, The King needs not to keep off his Hat " for me. To which the Prince return'd, You don't know the " Custom here; for that requires, that but one Hat must be on . here.

the Scriptures, and from their preaching, from the highest Bishop, to the lowest Priest! what one Trade

elle in the World is comparable to it?

P. 26.] Now, as I went towards Nottingbam on a first Day of the Morning, with Friends to a Meeting there, when I came on a Top of a Hill, in the Sight of the Town, I espied the great Steeple House, and the Lord said, Thou must go and cry against yonder great Idol, and against the Worshippers therein. When I came there, all the People looked like fallow Ground, and the Priest (like a great Lump of Earth) stood in his Pulpit above: And he took for his Text these Words of St. Peter, We have a more sure Word of Prophecy, whereunto ye do well that ye take heed as unto a Light that shineth in a dark Place, until the Day Dawn, and the Day Star, arile in your Hearts. And he told the People, That it was the (m) Scriptures by which they were to try all Doctrines, Religions and Opinions. Now the Lord's Power was so mighty upon me, and so strong in me, that I could not hold, but was made to cry out and tay, Ob no, (n) it is not the Scriptures; but I told

(m) Mr. Lesley says (Snake in the Grass, p. 337.) "That they "thought themselves to have a Dispensarion beyond the Property and Apostles, whom they called Low and Carnal in their Day. I can name those, says he, that now stand high among them; who being press'd with a Text out of one of St. Paul's Epistles (not 20 Years ago) did, before many Witnesses of the principal Lyakers, not stick to say, That Paul was dark and ignorant (like him whom they opposed) and that they saw beyond him.

(n) Mr. Lefley observes (Snake in the Grass, p. 87.) that they called the Holy Scriptures by the wicked and contemptible Names of Dust, Death, Serpent's Meat, &c. Nay, in another Place, p. 105. That a Quaker was ill used at a Meeting House in Grace-church Street, for reading a Part of a Chapter before the Meeting began. "But that this (says he ibid.) may not seem strange to the "Reader, he must know, that there never was, from their first appearing in the World, one Chapter in the Holy Scriptures" read in any of their Meetings, tho many of their own Ept-

them what it was, namely, the Holy Spirit by which the holy Men of God gave forth the Scriptures, whereby Opinions, Religions, and Judgments were to be tried; for it led into all Truth, and so gave the

Knowledge of all Truth.

P. 27.] After I was fet at Liberty from Nottingbam Gaol, 1649, I travelled, as before, in the Work of the Lord, and coming to Mansfield Woodbouse, there was a distracted Woman under the Doctor's Hands, with her Hair loofe all about her Ears, and he was about to let her Blood, she being first bound, and many People being about her, holding her by Violence; but he could ger no Blood from her; and I defired them to unbind her, and let her alone, for they could not touch the Spirit in her, by which she was tormented; fo they did unbind her, and I was moved to speak to her, and, in the Name of the Lord, to bid her be quiet and still; and she was so; and the Lord's Power fettled her Mind, and the mended, and afterwards received the Truth, and continued in it to her Death. And the Lord's Name was honoured, to whom the Glory of all his Works belongs. Many great and wonderful Things were wrought by the heavenly Power in those Days; for the Lord made bare his omnipotent Arm, and manifested his Power to the Astonishment of many: By the healing Vertue of which, many have been delivered from great Infirmities, and the Devils were made subject thro' his Name.

P. 29.] I heard of a People that were in Prison at Coventry for Religion; and, as I walked towards the Gaol, the Word of the Lord came to me, saying.

[&]quot;fles have been frequently, and enjoyn'd there to be read—Thus their great George Fox commands, This is the Word of the Lord, says he, I charge you, in the Presence of the Lord God, to send this Epistle amongst all Friends and Brethren, every where to be read in all Meetings. To them all this is the Word of God, &c. Yet he calls it Blasphemy to say the Holy Scriptures are the Word of God.

ing, My Love was always to thee, and thou art in my Love: And I was ravished with the Sense of the Love of God, and strengthened in my inward Man. But when I came into Gaol where those Prisoners were, a great Power of Darkness struck at me, and I sat still, having my Spirit gathered in the Love of God. At last these Prisoners began to rant, and vapour, and blaspheme; at which my Soul was greatly grieved. They said, they were God. I perceived they were Ranters, and I had met with none before. After this, one of these Ranters, whose Name was (o) Joseph Salmon, put forth a Book, or Paper of Recantation; upon which, they were set at Liberty.

P. 30.] And as I passed thro' Fairs and Markets, and divers Places, I saw Death and Darkness in all People where the Lord God had not shaken them.

Thid.] There was, in the Town of Twy-Cross, a great Man that had long laid sick, and was given over by the Physicians; and some Friends in the Town defired me to go see him, and I went up to him in his Chamber, and spake the Word of Life to him, and was moved to pray by him, and the Lord was intreated to restore him to Health: But when I was come down Stairs into a lower Room, and was speaking to the Servants, &c. a serving Man of his, came raving out of another Room with a naked Rapier in his Hand, and set it just to my Side; but I looked stedsaftly at him, and said,

⁽o) The Title of the Book, Height in Depths, and Depths in Heights; or, Truth no less secretly than sweetly sparkling out its Glory from under a Cloud of Obloquie. Wherein is discovered, the various Motions of an experienced Soul, in and thro' the manifold Dispensations of God. And how the Author buth been acted in, and redeemed from, the unknown Paths of Darkness, wherein, as in a Wilderness, be hath wandered, without the clear Vision of a divine Presence. Together with a sincere Abdication of certain Tenents, either formerly vented by him, or now charged upon him. Per me, Jo. Salmon. London: Printed by T. Newcomb. 1651.

Alack for thee, poor Creature, what wilt thou do with thy carnal Weafon? It is no more to me than a Straw. The Standers by were much troubled, and he went away in a Rage, and full of Wrath. Thus the Lord's Power preferved me, and raifed up the weak Man.

P. 37.] Justice Bennet, of Darby, was the first that called us Quakers, because I bid them (p) tremble at the Word of the Lord; and this was in the

Year 1650.

P. 46.] Among others that came to fee me (in Darby Prison) there came a certain Person from Nottingham, a Soldier, and that had been a Baptist, as I understood; and with him came several others; and in Discourse this Person said, Your Faith stands in a Man that died at Jerusalem, and there was never any such Thing. From this Man's Words was a Slander raised upon us, that the Quakers should deny Christ, that suffered and died at Jerusalem (q) which was all utterly salse.

P. 50.]

(p) Mr. Lesley observes (Snake in the Grass, p. 77.) That the Quakers defend their presentatural Shaking and Trembling, from

Habbakuk's Lips quivering.

(q) The anonimous Author of a Book, intitled, Vindiciae Anti-Baxterianae: or, Animadversions on a Book, intitled, The Life of Mr. Richard Baxter, p. 168. says, "Mr Gabriel El-"dredge, in Marshfield, in Glostershire, told me, That he was "with a Man of good Estate on his Death-bed, and asking him about Jesus Christ; Jesus Christ, said the Man, Who is that? I do not remember that ever I heard of him in my Life. When I once went from House to House, some could not tell me whether Christ were a Man or a Woman; knew not what crucified was."

Leonard Fell, George Fox's Follower, professed, That Christ had never any Body but his Church (Snake in the Grass, p. 22.) Mr. Lesley says (Snake in the Grass, p. 78.) "I can name one. "who reasoning concerning the Outward Christ, oh horror to repeat it! bid, that Christ might kiss his ——. And it is not much behind this which a Quaker Preceder, now in Low don, said to one I can produce, who was endeavouring to persuade him, that Christ was now a Man, the Presches replied, The Man Christ a feet.

P. 50.] Paul did not preach for Wages, but laboured with his Hands, that he might be an Example to all them that follow him. Oh People see who follow Paul. (r) The Prophet feremiah said, "The Prophets prophecy salfely, and the Priests bear Rule by their Means;" but now the Priests bear Rule by the Means they get from the People; take away their Means, and they will bear Rule over you no longer.

P. 54.] I came into the Parts of Yorkshire where (s) James Naylor lived, 1651, and he and Ihomas Godyear came to me, and were both convinced, and

received the Truth.

P. 55.] While I was here, at Justice Hotham's, came a great Woman of Beverley to speak with Justice Hotham about some Business, and in Discourse the told him, "That the last Sabbath Day, as she "called it, there was an Angel or Spirit came into "the Church at Beverley, and spake the wonderful "Things of God, to the Astonishment of all that were there; and when it had done, it passed away, and they did not know whence it came nor whim ther it went, but it assonished all, both Professors and Magistrates, of the Town." This Relation Justice Hotham gave me asterwards, and then I gave him an Account, how I had been that Day at Beverley Steeple House, and had declared Truth to the Priest and People there.

P. 56.]

(r) Fox uses the very same Words to prove the Clergy Hire-

lings. Journal, p. 50.
(s) This Jumes Naylor suffered himself to be Hosanna'd into Bristol, as Christ was into Jerusalem; for which he was severely punished, as appears from most of our English Historians.

Mr. Lefley takes Notice (Snake in the Grafs, p. 47.) "That "Naylor was brought upon his Knees before their Church, where George Fox prefided, to acknowledge his Failings. "And I faw, fays he, in George Fox's own Hand, this Sentence against James Naylor, Friends shall not be judged for judging of him.

P: 56.] In the Afternoon I went to another Steeple House about three Miles off, where preached a High Priest called a Dostor; so I went into the Steeple House, and staid till the Priest had done. Now the Words which he took for his Text were thefe, Ho every one that thirsteth come to the Waters, and be that bath no Money, come ye and buy and eat, yea come buy Wine and Milk without Money, and without Price. Then was I moved of the Lord God to fay unto him, (t) "Come down, thou Deceiver, dost thou bid People come freely, and take of the Waters of " Life freely, and yet thou take 300 l. a Year of "them, for preaching the Scriptures to them? " mayst not thou blush for Shame! Did the Pro-" phet Isaian and Christ do so, who spake the Words, and gave them forth freely? Did not " Christ say to his Ministers whom he sent to " preach, Freely ye have received, freely give?" So the Priest, like a Man (u) amazed, hasted away.

P. 60.] From Stath we passed to Whithy and Scarborough, where we had some Service for the Lord.

P. 62.] 1651, After some Time travelling in the Country, I came to Pickering, where, in the Steeple

House, the Justices had their Sessions.

Ibid.] I stood up in the Steeple House Yard, at a Place near Pickering, and declared to the People, That I came not to hold up their Idol Temples, nor their

⁽t) Mr. Lesley observes (Snake in the Grass, p. 83.) "That the surest Method amongst the Quakers for a young Man to step into an abounding Trade, and a rich Wise (of which there are many among so wealthy a People) is to set up first for a Preacher; and if he happens to please, his Fortune is made. Of which many Examples daily occur, far beyond the much-envied Allowance given to the Hirelings, as they call our Priests, which is hardly sufficient to afford Bread to most of them. And G. F. [Gerge Fox] had more Money at his Disposal, than any Bishop in England; he having the Command of the Quakers Treasury.

(u) He was amaz'd, probably, at his Ignorance and Impudence.

their Priests, nor their Tythes, nor their Augmentations, nor their Priests Wages, nor their Jewish and Heathenish Ceremonies and Traditions (for I denied all these) and told them, that that Piece of Ground was no more holy than another Piece of Ground. And I shewed them, that the Apostles going into the Jews Synagogues and Temples, which God had commanded, was to bring People off from that Temple and these Sinagogues, and from the Offerings and Tythes, and covetous Priests of that Time: And that all who preach Christ the Word of Life, ought to preach freely, as the Apostles did, and as he had commanded. So I was fent of the Lord God of Heaven and Earth to preach freely, and to bring People off from those outward Temples made with Hands, which God dwelleth not in; that they might know their Bodies to become the Temple of God and Chrift.

P. 64.] From thence I travelled up into Holderness, and came to a Justice's House, whose Name was Pearson, where there was a very tender Woman that believed in the Truth, and was so affected therewith, that she said, (x) She could have left all,

and have followed me.

P. 67.] A false Accuser accused me falsly before all the People, at Gainsborough; That I said, I was Christ, and had got Witnesses to prove the same—Then I was moved of the Lord God to stand up upon the Table, in the eternal Power of God, and tell the People, That Christ was in them, except they were Reprobates; and that it was Christ the Deternal

⁽x) "Afternoon preached at Upper Deal on Alls xxviii. 26. "Many feemed prick'd to the Heart, and some so quickned, "that they expressed a Desire to follow me wheresoever Ishould go. I have scarce known a Time I preached any where, but "I have seen some Effect of my Doctrine. A Proof, I hope, that the Words are not my own, but that God is in me of a Truth. Mr. Whitsield's Journal from London to Gibraltar, p. 17.

eternal Power of God, that spake in me at that Time unto them; (y) not that I was Christ.—And I called the Accuser Judas, and was moved to tell him, he was Judas, and that (z) Judas's End should be his: and that was the Word of the Lord and of Christ through me to him. So the Lord's Power came over all, and quieted the Minds of the People, and they departed in Peace. But this Judas went away, and shortly after hang'd himself, and a Stake was driven thro' his Grave.

P. 70.]

(y) In a Book printed 1652, fays Mr. Lefley (Snake in the Grass, p. 19.) intitled, A Brief Relation of the Religion of the Northern Quakers, &c. p. 2, 3. you have the Account, how George Fox did avow himself over and over to be equal with God. Being asked by Dr. Marshall, in the Presence of Mr. Sawro, Coll. Fell, and Coll. West, Justices of the Peace of the County of Lancashire, at a private Sessions in the Town of Lancasher, whether or no be was equal with God, as he had before that Time been heard to affirm? his Answer was this, I am equal with God. The Blasphemy hath been attested upon Oath by the aforesaid Dr. Marshal and Mr. Altam, Schoolmaster of Lancaster, before the Justices at the last Session held at Appleby the 8th of January, 1652, and before Judge Puleston, at the last Assizes held at Lancaster, the 18th of March, 1652.

(2) Their pretended Prophets failed in their Denuntiation of Judgments; several Instances of which, are to be met with in Mr. Lefley's Snake in the Grass. A remarkable one he gives, p. 54. in one John Storey, who was one of the Opposers of the Women's preaching, and the Jurisdictions of the Women's Meetings set up by George Fox. Solomon Eccles (one of their Prophets) after a sharp Reprehension to the said John, for opposing himself to the great Apossele George Fox, denounces thus; This is the Word of the Lord, says he, That this Year shalt thou, (John Storey) die, hecause thou has taught Rebellion against the living God. One present asked the Prophet, What Sort of Death he meant? whether a natural or a spiritual Death? Solomon answered, That John Storey had been spiritually dead long before (for they had excommunicated him) and that he meant it of a natural Death. This I have from one present in the Room. Note, That John Storey was at that Time so sick and weak, that his Death was expected every Day: But this John Storey lived about Four Years after this, to the evernal Centusion of the Quakers Pretence to Infallibility.

P. 70.] We came to Lieutenant Roper's (in the West-Riding of Yorkshire) where we had a great Meeting of several considerable Men; and the Truth was powerfully declared amongst them, and the Scripture wonderfully opened, and the Parables and Sayings of Christ were expounded, and the State of the Church, in the Apostles Days, was plainly set forth, and the Apostacy since from that State discovered.

Ibid.] James Naylor had been a Member of an Independent Church in Wakefield; but upon his re-

ceiving the Truth he was excommunicated.

P. 74.] Francis Howgill, who was a Preacher to a Congregation, undertook to answer the Captain (who asked George Fox, why he did not go into the Church, for the Church-yard was not a Place to preach in) and soon put him to Silence. This Man speaks with Authority, and not as the Scribes.

P. 74.] In the Openings of the heavenly Life, I opened to the People (in Firbank Chapel, Westmorland) the Prophets, and the Figures and Shadows, and directed them to Christ the Substance. Then I opened the Parables and Sayings of Christ, and Things that had been long hid; shewing the Intent of the Apostles Writings, and that their Epistles were written to the Elect.

P. 78.] Margaret Fell, Wife of Judge Fell, ask'd me to go with her to the Steeple House at Ulverstone, where there was a Day to be observed for Humiliation. I replied, I must do as I am ordered by the Lord. So I left her, and walked into the Fields; and the Word of the Lord came to me, saying, (a) Go to the Steeple House after them. When I came

(a) George Fox's Messages from the Lord, were of the same Nature with that of Mr. Lacy, a Follower of the Sect of French Prophets, in Q. Ann's Reign; who came one Day to the Lord Chief Justice Holt's, and desired to speak with him: The Ser-

the Priest Lampit was singing with his People: But his Spirit was so foul, and the Matter they sang so unsuitable to their States, that, after they had done finging, I was moved of the Lord, to speak to him and the People.

P. 79.] I returned to Swarthmore, where the Lord's Power seized upon Margaret Fell, and her

Daughter Sarah, and several of them.

P. 81.] After this (his Journey into Lancashire) I returned into Westmorland, and spake thro' Kendal on a Market Day: And fo dreadful was the Power of God that was upon me, that People flew like Chaff before me into their Houses. I warned them of the mighty Day of the Lord, and exhorted them to hearken to the Voice of God in their own Hearts, who was now come to teach his People himself.

P. 83.] I went up to Swarthmore again, whither came up four or five of the Priests-I asked them, whether any one of them could fay, he ever had the Word of God to go and speak to such or such a People? None of them durst say he had: But one of them burst out into a Passion, and said, He could speak his Experience as well as I. I told him, Experience was one Thing, but to receive, and go with a Message, and to have a Word from the Lord, as the Prophets and Apostles had and did, and as (b) I had done unto them, this was another Thing.

Ibid.

vants told him, that he was not well, and would not fee Company that Day. " Tell him, faid Lacy, I must see him, for "I come to him with a Meffage from the Lord God: which be-" ing told the Lord Chief Justice, he ordered him to be admit-" ted, and asked him his Business. I come, said he, from the "Lord, who fent me to thee, and would have thee grant a " Noli Prosequi to John Atkins (a French Prophet) whom thou hast cast into Prison." Thou are a lying Knave, and false Prophet, answered the Chief Justice: For if the Lord had sent thee, it would have been to the Attorney General. He knows it is not in my Power to grant a Noli Prosequi.

(b) Mr. Lefley, alluding to this Paffage (Snake in the Grass, p. 29.) says, "He vouches this by a Company of vile and sense." less

Ibid.] A precious Meeting there was (at Crosland, Westmorland) wherein the Lord's Power was over all, and the People were directed to the Spirit of God, by which they might come to know God and Christ, and understand the Scriptures aright.

P. 84.] About this Time (1652) (c) John Aud. land, and Francis Howgill, and John Camm, and

" less Miracles, to which he pretends in his Journal, that he " might in nothing come behind the holy Prophets and Apostles, " to whom he compared and equall'd himself." And in another Place, p. 285. he fays, "That the falle and foolish Miracles " which George Fox tells of himself in his Journal, exceed the Foppery of a Popish Legend.

(c) John Audland's blasphemous Letter to George Fox, spelt and printed according to the Original. Leflley's Snake in the

Grass, p. 369. " Deare and pressous one, in whome my Life is bound up, " and my Strength in thee stands, by thy Breathings I am nou-" rished and refreshed: and by thee my Strength is renewed: " bleffed art thou for ever more; and bleffed are all they that " enjoy thee: Life and Strength comes from thee, holy one: " and thow art the Bleffed of the Lord for ever-more, dear, dear reach unto mee, that I may be stregthened, to stand in the mighty Power and Strenth in the Lord, for the Sarviffe " is very great, my Travell and Burthen was never soe, as now " fince I faw thee: but dayly doe I find thy Presence with me, which doth exceedingly preserve mee: for I cannot reane but in thy Presence and Power: pray for me that I may stand in thy Dread for ever more: deare my deare Brother, John " Cam hath been exceeding ficke, and he is very weake : I can " fay little of hys Recovery as yet : his Wife is with him : she is deare and preciously keept; their deare Love is to thee, oh reach through all in thy mighty Power to him. This " Bearer can declare to thee of the Work this Way: Jo. Will-" kinfon and Jo. Story is heare, their Love is dearly to thee: deare Harte there is one Thing that lies upon mee: I shall " lay it before thee: as tuching thy comeing into Wiltsbire: 1 was there at Justice Stek's House: and his Famaley is all pretty loveing and convinced: and he is a fober wife Man, and there is Honesty in him which will stand: and there is a pretey People that way: it hath laid exceedingly upon me there three Dayes of thy beeing at that Place : I know not " such an other Place in all the Countrey: for thee: dear: I was "much wounded to know that thow was in such a rudePlace, and " fuffers Edward Burrough, (d) Richard Hubberthorn, and Miles Hubbersty, and Miles Halhead, with several others, being endued with Power from on high, came forth into the Work of the Ministry, and approved themselves faithful Labourers therein.

P. 85.] Much Work I had in those Days with the *Priests* and People concerning the old *Mass Houses*, which they called their *Churches*; for the *Priests* had persuaded the People, that it was the

House of God.

P. 86.] A Majon, a Professor, but a rude Fellow, with his walking Rule Staff gave me a Blow with all his Might, just over the Back of my Hand, as it was stretched out; with which Blow my Hand was so bruised, and my Arm so benumed, that I could not draw it unto me again: So that some of the People cried out, He has spoiled his Hand for ever having any Use of it more. But I looked at it in the Love of God; and, after a while, the Lord's Power sprang thro' me again, and thro' my Hand and Arm; so that in a Moment I recovered Strength in my Hand and Arm, in the Sight of them all.

P. 103.] (e) Great Openings I had from the

Lord

(d) Richard Hubberthern wrote, that Christ coming in the Flesh was but a Figure. Lessey's Snake in the Grass, p. 22.
(e) It being objected to George Fox, says Mr. Lessey (Snake in

[&]quot;fusters so amongst them: and this was I moved to lay before thee: and great is my difere that it may be soe: the Place is about 20 Miles from brestol in wiltsbire, one Mile from Chipenam, a Markete Towne. Justice Stoks House, Fo: Cam tould me that the Justice he was with was a very loving and prety Man: this Bearer was there, he can declare to thee more: but oh that thou weare but at that Place I mention: it is free and suteable for Frends coming to thee! it lies much upon mee: and if thow find Moveings strike over thither. I shall say no more of it: the Worke is great heare away, pray for us all that in thy Power we may abide for evermore: I am thyne begotten and nurished by thee and in thy Power am I preserved. Glory unto thee holy one for ever.

John Judland.

(d) Richard Hubbertbern wrote, that Christ coming in the

⁽e) It being objected to George Fox, says Mr. Lesley (Snake in she Grass, p. 94.) "That one of his Quakers had pretended an "immediate

Lord, not only of divine and spiritual Matters, but also of outward Things relating to the civil Government: For, being one Day in Swarthmore-Hall, when Judge Fell and Justice Benson were talking of the News in the News Book, and of the Parliament that then was sitting (1653) which was called, the Long Parliament, I was moved to tell them, that before that Day two Weeks, the Parliament should be broken up, and the Speaker pluck'd out of his Chair: And that Day two Weeks Justice Benson coming thither again, told Judge Fell, that now he saw George was a true Prophet; for Oliver had bro-

ken up the Parliament by that Time.

Ibid.] After some Time, I went to a Meeting at Arnside, where Richard Myer was. Now he had been long lame of one of his Arms, and I was moved of the Lord to say unto him, amongst all the People (f) Prophet Myer fland up upon thy Legs, and he stood up and stretched out his Arm, that had been lame a long Time, and faid, Be it known unto you all People, that this Day I am healed: But his Parents would hardly believe it; but after the Meeting was done, had him aside, and took off his Doublet, and then they faw it was true. He came foon after to Swarthmore Meeting, and there declared how the Lord had healed him. Yet, after this, the Lord commanded him to go to York, with a Message from him; and he disobeyed the Lord, and the Lord struck him again; so that he died about Three Quarters of a Year after.

P. 108.]

" from you. By the eternal Power it is owned.

[&]quot;immediate Call from Heaven to commit Theft, Robbery and Sacrilege, in taking out of the Church an Hour Glafs. George Fox (Great Mystery, p. 77.) does vindicate it in these Words; "And as for any being moved of the Lord to take away your Glafs

⁽f) Georgs Fox, more successful in Pretence than his Brother Entbusiast Herman the Cobler (Alexander Rosse's View of all Religions, p. 421.) who pretended by speaking a Word, to work a Miracle of the like Kind, upon one Eppe an Innkeaper, but was defeated.

P. 108.] As I was fitting in a House sull of People, declaring the Word of Life unto them, I cast my Eyes upon a Woman, and discerned an unclean Spirit in her; and I was moved of the Lord to speak sharply to her, She was a (g) Witch; where upon the Woman went out of the Room. Now I being a Stranger there, and knowing nothing of the Woman outwardly, the People wondered at it, and told me afterwards, I had discovered a great Thing, for all the Country looked upon her to be a Witch (h) The Lord had given me a Spirit of discerning, by which I many times saw the States and Conditions of People, and could try their Spirits.

P. 112.]

(g) Mr. Lesley observes (Snake in the Grass, p. 312-) "That two of those Witches (who endeavoured to take away the Life of Henry Windor, upon a false Accusation of Murder) were allowed to be Preachers amongst the Quakers 20 Years, from near their Beginning 1650, to 1674 that they were

" detected at Carlile Affizes. (b) Notwithstanding this Spirit of discerning which is laid Claim to by George Fox, and several of his Followers, 'tis certain that it failed them in feveral Instances. "'Tis evident, " fays Mr. Lefley, Snake in the Grass, p. 36.) that they did not " discern George Keith, Francis Bugg, and many others, whom "for many Years they owned as true Quakers, and fome of them Mixifers among them, and boafted a long Time in " their Gifts, and thought them to be principal Pillars among them, which now they vilify as wicked Apollates." And he further takes Notice (Snake in the Grass, p. 44.) of a remarkable Failure in this their Spirit of discerning in the Year 1655. In the Case of Christopher Atkinson, "a Quaker of great Renown "in those their early Days, an Apostle, Preacher and Writer " for their Cause, and one who mightily confirmed their Churches. Yet so it sell out (because the Devil would have "it) that he, even this same bright Lamp, being in Prison at " Norwich for the new Faith in the infallible Light, proved " carnally fallible in Darkness with a dear Sifter, the Maid of "Thomas Symons, who was likewife one of the Infallible-" Notwithstanding all this, neither George Fox, George White-" bead, nor any other of the infallible Gang, could find it out, " till Christopher Alkinson, prick'd, as he said, with the Stings " of Conscience, did freely, and of his own Accord, confess it." Nay. P. 112.] While he (the Jailer of Carlile, where George Fox was imprisoned) struck me, I was made to sing in the Lord's Power, and that made him rage the more, then he went and setched a Fiddler, and brought him in where I was, and set him to play, thinking to vex me thereby; but while he played, I was moved in the everlasting Power of the Lord God to sing; and my Voice drowned the Noise of the Fiddle, and struck and consounded them, and made them give over fiddling and go their ways.

P. 118.] Now (viz. after he was released out of Prison) I went into the Country, and had mighty great Meetings; and the everlasting Gospel and Word of Life flourished; and thousands were turned to the

Lord Jesus Christ, and to his Teaching.

P. 120.] We came thro' the Country (Northumberland) into Cumberland again, where we had a general Meeting of many Thousands of People a top of a Hill near Langlands; a glorious and heavenly Meeting it was, for the Glory of the Lord did shine over all, and they were as many as one could speak over, the Multitude was so great.—A great Convincement there was in Cumberland, Bishoprick, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire and Yorkshire; and the Plants of God grew and flourished so, the heavenly Rain descending, and God's Glory shining upon them, that many Mouths were opened by the Lord to his Praise, yea to Babes and Sucklings he ordered Strength.

P. 123.] 1653. About this Time the Oath, or Engagement, to Oliver Cromwell was tendered to E

Nay, remarkable is Mr. Lesley's Account of the Quaker Glover in Cheapside (p. 50, 52, 53, 54.) who had his Till robbed; one of the Quaker Prophets charged it directly upon his Maid, and told her by his prophetick Authority, that the Lord saw her: and another, with equal Considence, charged it upon his Apprentice in the Name of the Lord: But, after this, the Robber was taken robbing a Till at another Shop, and then consessed, among other Robberies, thas he robbed the Glover's Till.

the Soldiers, and many of the Soldiers were difbanded, because, in Obedience to Christ, they would

not swear.

P. 129.] A Butcher that had been accused of killing a Man and a Woman before, and who was one of them who bound himself by an Oath to kill me, killed another Man, and was fent to York Gaol. Another of those rude Butchers who had threatened to kill me, having accustomed himself to thrust his Tongue out of his Mouth in Derisson of Friends, when they passed by him, had his Tongue so swollen out of his Mouth, that he could never draw it in again, but died so. Several strange and sudden Judgments came upon many of these Conspirators against me, God's Vengeance from Heaven came upon the Blood thirsty, who sought after Blood: For all such Spirits I laid before the Lord, and lest them to him to deal with them, who is stronger than them all: In whose Power I was preserved, and carried on to do his Work.

P. 137.] (i) I was moved of the Lord to write a Paper " to the Protestor, by the Name of Oliver " Cronwell, wherein I did, in the Prefence of the " Lord God, declare, that I did not deny the wearing

⁽i) Mr. Lesley (Snake in the Graft, 3d Edit. p. 113.) observes,
That the Editors of this Journal made bold to alter his "Words; to leave out and put in as they see Cause to blind the Eyes of the World, and so obviate the Objections against " their horrid Blasphemies." And gives Fox's genuine Letter in the following Words; "I who am of the World called "George Fox, do deny the carrying or drawing any carnal " Sword against any, or against thee, Oliver Cromwell, or any "Man, in the Presence of the Lord God I declare, as God is my Witness, by whom I am moved to give this forth from " him whom the World calls George Fox, who is the Son of "God, who is tent to stand as a Witness against all Violence.-" My Weapons are not Carnal but Spiritual; and my Kingdom " is not of this World; therefore with the carnal Weapon I do " not fight." This was transcribed by a Quaker, and preserved as a precious Piece.

" or drawing of a carnal Sword, or any (k) other "Weapon against him, or any Man: And that I "was sent of God to stand a Witness against all "Violence, against the Works of Darkness."—

After some Time, Captain Drury brought me before the Protestor himself at Whitehall—Many Words I had with him, but People coming in, I drew a little back; and, as I was turning, he catched me by the Hand, and, with Tears in his Eyes, said, Come again to my House, for if thou and I were but an Hour of a Day together, we should be nearer the one to the other. Adding, That he wished me no more Ill than he did to his own Soul.

E 2 P. 146.]

(k) 'Tis remark'd by Mr. Lefley (Snake in the Grafs, p. 208.) "That tho' the Quakers do not care for fighting themselves, " they can blow the Trumpet to others; as they did to Oliver " effectually. Oh, Oliver (fays George Fox to him, Council " and Advice, p. 27, 36.) Arile and come out, for thou halt "had Authority, stand to it - Not let any other take thy "Crown - And he farther charges Oliver, not to turn fober " Men, and true Hearts, out of his Army. So that they " esteemed fighting lawful, and a good Thing (in a good " Caufe) because they thought it consistent with fober Men and " true Hearts-And George Fox (See Snake in the Grafs, p.210.) in a Letter directed to the Council of the Army, and the Heads of the Nation, and for the inferior Officers and Soldiers, to be read, 1659, complains of many Quakers being disbanded out of the Army, and that for being Quakers, tho' they were good Fighters. Nay, in his Letter to Cromwell, he has the following Words; "Oh, Oliver, thou shouldst not have stood tri-"fling about small Things; don't stand cumbering thyself " about dirty Priests." And then tells him (Snake in the Grass, p. 239.) That if he had followed his Countel, "the Hollanders" had been thy Subjects, Germany had given up to thy Will, " and the Spaniard had quivered like a dry Leaf-The King of " France should have bow'd under thee his Neck : The Pope " should have withered as in the Winter: The Turk, in all his "Fatness, should have smok'd, thou shouldst have crumbled " Nations to Dust; therefore let thy Soldiers go forth with a " free and willing Heart, that thou mayst rock Nations as in a Cra-" dle-This is the Word of the Lord God to thee, as a Charge " to thee from the Lord God" When a fair Occasion seemed

P. 146.] Moreover it came upon me about this Time (1654) from the I.ord, to write a short Paper, and fend it forth as an Exhortation and Warning

to the Pope, and all Kings and Rulers in Europe.
P. 152. The Ranters (at (1) Reading) pleaded that God made the Devil: But I denied it, and told them, "That I was come into the Power of "God, the Seed of Crist, which was before the "Devil was, and bruised the Head of him; and " he became a Devil by going out of Truth, and " so became a Murderer and a Destroyer: And so "I shewed them, that God did not make the De-" vil; for God is a God of Truth, and he made 66 311

to offer, fays Mr. Lefley (Snake in the Grafs, p. 237.) towards reafferting the good old Cause in Monmouth's Rebellion, 1685, several of the Quakers in the West took Arms, and fought in his Quarrel .- In the last Dutch War, says the Author of Vindicia Anti Baxteriana, p. 16.) "There was a Captain of a Man of "War who desired a stout, lusty Quaker to go along with him. "Why, faid he, I cannot fight. Who talks of fighting, faid " the Captain? Go with me. He did so. When he came to "engage, he requires this Quaker to fire a Gun. I cannot fight,
faid he, as I told thee. Then, said the Captain, I will tie
thee sast to the Captone; which he did. The Quaker desires " him to let him go. Will you fight then? I cannot whilst " here tied, said he. I'll try thee once more, said the Captain; " but if I tie thee there again, there thou shalt remain. He let " him go, and the Quaker was one of the best Fighters in the " Ship.

(1) 'Tis observed by Mr. Simon Ford, in an Assize Sermon at Reading, Feb. 28, 1653, p. 21, 22. "That in the little Town of "Reading he was verily persuaded, that if Augustin's and Epiphanius's Catalogues of Heresies were lost, and all other modern and antient Records of that Kind, yet it would be no " hard Matter to restore them, with considerable Enlargements, " from that Place. That they have Anabaptism, Familism, " Socinianism, Pelagianism, Ranting, and what no. And that " the Devil was served in Heterodox Assemblies, as frequently " as God in theirs. And that one of the most eminent Church " Livings in that Country, was possessed by a Blasphemer; and " one in whose House, he believ'd some there could testify, " that the Devil was as visibly familiar, as any one of the Fa-·6 mily.

" all Things good, and bleffed them; but he did
 not blefs the Devil."—And fo the Truth stopt
them, and bound them, and came over all the highest Notions of the Nation, and confounded them;
for by the Power of the Lord God I was manifest, and
sought to be made manifest by the Spirit of God in all,
that by it (which they vexed, and quenched, and
grieved) they might be turned to God; as many as
were turned to the Lord Jesus Christ, by the Spirit
of God, and were come to sit under his Teaching.

P. 154.] I had a Meeting near Colchester (1655) After I had done speaking, one of the Independent Teachers began to make a Jangling, which Amor Stoddart (who was with me) perceiving, he said to me, Stand up again, George; for I was going away, and did not at the first hear them: But when I heard the jangling Independent, I stood up again; and, after a while, the Lord's Power came over him and his Company, and they were consounded; and the Lord's Truth went over all; and a great Flock of Sheep hath the Lord Jesus Christ in that Country, that feed in his Pastures of Life.

P.154.] Having set up our Horses (at Lyn) we met with Joseph Fuse, who was an Ensign, and we wished him to speak to as many of the People of the Town as he could, that seared God, and to the Captains and Officers, to come together; which he did: And we had a very glorious Meeting amongst them, and turned them to the Spirit of God; by which they might know God and Christ, and understand the (m) Scriptures, and so learn of God and Christ, as

the Prophets and Apostles did.

P. 155.]

⁽m) Mr. Lessey (Snake in the Grass, p. 83, 84.) observes what Blunders the Quakers who pretend to Infallibility, have made in their quoting of Scripture; some of which are mentioned in Satan disrobed, p. 29. as, "Will Penn's printing in his Chris" sian Quaker, p. 104. That Christ was born at Nazareth, "which

P. 155.] We came the next Day, by the Eleventh or Twelfth Hour, to a Town near the Isle of Ely, called, Sutton—A Multitude of People was gathered thither, and there were no less than four Priests. The Priest of the Town made a great Jangle, but the Lord's Power so consounded him, that he went away—A great Convincement there was that Day, and many Hundreds were turned from the Darkness to the Light, and from the Power of Satan unto God, and from the Spirit of Error into the Spirit of Truth, to be led thereby into all Truth.

Ibid.] I passed from thence to Cambridge, and when I came into the Town; the Scholars hearing of me, were up, and were exceeding rude. I kept on my Horse's Back, and rid thro' them in the Lord's Power; but they unhorst Amor Stoddart, before he could get to the Inn.—They knew I was so against their Trade, their Trade of preaching, which they were there as Apprentices to learn, that they raged as bad as ever Diana's Crastsmen did against Paul.

P. 156.] We returned to London, where Friends received us gladly, the Lord's Power having carried us thro' many Snares and Dangers; and great Service we had for the Lord, for many Hundreds were brought to fit under the Teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ their Saviour.—Amongst other Services for the Lord, which lay upon me in the City, I was moved to give forth a Paper to those that make

[&]quot;which Thomas Ellwood repeats in his Truth defended, p. 167.
"Will Walker's mistaking John xiv. 2. In my Father's House are many Mansions, for, In my Father's House are many Mansions, for, In my Father's House are many Mansions; and from thence improving, what fine Bread, even pretty little Manchets, were in God's House." Another, preaching upon Paul's being bred at the Feet of Gamaliel, and being asked by one in the Meeting, What that Gamaliel was? answered, A Town in Judea.

make a Scorn (n) at trembling and quaking (of which a

Copy here followeth).

P. 165.] But Sufferings and Imprisonments continuing and increasing, and the Protestor (under whose Name they were now inflicted) bardening himself against Complaints that were made unto him, I was moved to give forth the following Lines amongst Friends, to bring the Weight of their Sufferings

(n) Lesley's Snake in the Grass, p. 301. A Minister in Essex gave this Narration to a Friend of mine, written with his own Hand, and his Name to it; and the Copy is true that I here

offer to the Reader.

"The Eighth Month, 19th Day, 1654. At the earnest Desire of some Friends, I went with John Ward and Anthony "Hunter to a Meeting of the deluded Souls call'd Quakers, at " John Hunter's of Benfield Side, in the County of Durbam, "where I found about twenty Persons sitting all filent: After " we had fat awhile (all being mute) the Lord moved me to " arise and call upon his Name by Prayer. I was no sooner up, " but my Legs trembled greatly, fo that it was some Difficulty " to stand; but, after I had prayed a short Time, the Trembling While I prayed to God as a Creator, there was but " little Disturbance; but when I cried in the Name of Jesus " Christ, my Mediator, God in my Nature, now in the highest "Glory appearing, and interceding for his Saints, then the " Devil roared in the deceived Souls, in a most strange and "dreadful Manner, some bowling, some Bricking, yelling, " roaring, and some had a strange consused kind of bumming, " singing Noise; such a Representation of Hell I never heard " of; nothing but Horror and Confusion.

" After I had done praying (not opening my Eyes before) I " was amazed to see about the one Half of these miserable " Creatures fo terribly Baken, with fuch violent various Mo-"tions, that I wondered how it was possible some of them could "live. In the Midst of this Confusion, one of them asked, If " I were come to torment them? To whom I applied this Word,

" Matth. viii. 29.

" And while I spake something of Faith, they declared, that " they were come to the Faith of Devils, Jam. ii. 19. but said, We were not attained to fuch a Faith.

"After two Hours, as we were departing out of the House, " one of them curfed me with these Words; All the Plagues of "God be upon thee. Whereupon I returned, and prayed for " fuch of them as had not committed the unpardonable Sin.

ferings more heavy upon the Heads of Persecutors. (The Conclusion. Given forth from the Spirit of the

Lord thro' G. F.)

P. 169.] I passed up the Market (at Warwick) in the dreadful Power of God, declaring the Word of Life to them, and John Crook followed me; some struck at me, but the Lord's Power was over them, and gave me Dominion over all.—Having cleared myfelf, I turned back out of the Town again, and passed to Coventry; but when we came thither, we found the People closed up with Darkness.

P. 170.] Here (at Badgly in Warwickshire) William Edmundson, a Friend that lived in Ireland, having some Drawings upon his Spirit to come over into

England to see me, met with me.

Ibid.] When we came to Baldock in Hertfordshire, I asked, If there was nothing in that Town; no Profession? And it was answered me, There were some Baptists, and a Baptist Woman sick. John Rush of Bedfordshire went along with me to visit her; and when we came in, there were many People in the House that were tender about her. they told me, she was not a Woman for this World; but if I had any thing to comfort her concerning the World to come, I might speak to her; so I was moved of the Lord God to speak to her; and the Lord raised her up again, to the Astonishment of the Town and Country: Her Husband's Name was Baldock. This Baptist Woman and her Husband came to be convinced; and many Hundreds of People have been at Meetings in their House since.

P. 172.] Many substantial People were convinced (at Dorchester) and a precious Service we had there for the Lord; and his Power came over all. Next Morning, as we were passing away, the Baptists being in a Rage, began to shake the Dust from off their Feet after us. What, said I, in the Power of Dark-

nels. We, who are in the Power of God, shake off the

Dust of our Feet against you.

P. 173.] At Honiton (Devonshire) there came to us some of the particular Baptists, with whom we had a great deal of Reasoning. I told them, they held their Doctrine of particular Election, in Esau's, Cain's, and Ishmael's Nature, and not in Jacob the second Birth; but they must be born again before they enter the Kingdom of God.

P. 175.] I writ a little Paper to be fent to the Seven Parishes at the Land's End (Cornwall) to declare to them, that the Lord was come to teach his

People himself by his Son Christ Jesus.

P. 223.] From hence (Marleborough) we went to

Newberry, where we had a large bleffed Meeting.

P. 225.] Having travelled over most Part of the Nation, I returned to London again, having cleared myself of that which lay upon me from the Lord: For, after I was released from Lanceston Gaol, I was moved of the Lord to travel over most Parts of the Nation.

P. 231.] In this Year (1656) the Lord's Truth was finely planted over the Nation, and many Thou-fands were turned to the Lord, infomuch, that there were feldome fewer than One thousand in Prison, in this Nation, for Truth's Testimony; some for Tythes, some for going to the Steeple Houses; some for Contempts (as they call them) some for not swearing; others for not putting off their Hats, &c.

P. 247.] When Oliver Cromwell fet forth a Proclamation for a Fast throughout the Nation for Rain, when there was a great Drought (1657) it was observed, that as far as Truth had spread in the North, there were pleasant Showers, and Rain enough, when in the South, in many Places they were almost spoiled for want of Rain. At this Time I was moved to write an Answer to the Protestor's Procla-

F

mation, wherein I told him, If he had come to own God's Truth, he should have had Rain; and the Drought was a Sign to them of Barrenness and want of the Water of Life.

P. 251.] We passed into Wales thro' Montgomery-shire, where there was a Meeting like a Leaguer for Multitudes—Then came Morgan Watkins unto me, who was then become loving to Friends—I bad him go up also and leave me, for I had a great Travel

upon me for the Salvation of the People.

P. 254.] I asked the Governor of Tenby, Why he cast my Friend (John ap John) into Prison? He said, For standing with his Hat on in Church. I said, Had not the Priest two Caps on his Head, a (o) black one and a white one? and cut off the Brims of the Hat, and then my Friend would have but one; and the Brims of the Hat were but to defend him from the Weather.

P. 254.] In Pembroke Town we had some Service

for the Lord.

P. 256.] As we travelled (in Wales) we came to a Hill, which the People of the Country say, is two or three Miles high: From the Side of this Hill, I could see a great Way: And I was moved to set my Face several Ways, and to sound the Day of the Lord there: And I told John ap John (a faithful Welch Minister) in what Places God would raise up a People to himself, to sit under his own Teaching. Those Places he took Notice of; and since there hath a great People arisen in those Places. The like I have been moved to do in many other Places and Countries, which have been rude Places; and yet I have been moved to declare, the Lord had a Seed

(0) By black Caps underlaid with white, Give certain Guess at inward Light; Which Serjeants at the Gospel wear To make the Spiritual Calling clear.

Hudibras, Part I. Canto III.

in those Places: And afterwards there has been a brave People raifed up in the Covenait of God, and gathered in the Name of Jejus, where they have Sal-

vation and free Teaching.

P. 278.] There was a Soldier (in Scotland) that was very envious against us, and hated both us and the Truth, and mighty zealous he was for the Priests and their Heavers. As this Man was hearing the Priest, holding his Hut before his Face whilst the Priest pray'd, one of the Priest's Hearers stabbed him to Death. So he who had rejected the Teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and cried down the Servants of the Lord, was murdered among them whom he had so cried up, and by one of them.

P. 281.] When first I set my Horse's Feet upon the Statish Ground, I felt the Seed of God to Sparkle alout ne. like innumerable Sparks of Fire: Not but there is abundance of thick cloddy Earth of Hypocrify and Falfeness, that is atop, and of a briary, bramily Nature, which is to be burnt up with God's Word, and flowed up with God's Spiritual Plow, before God's Seed brings forth Heavenly and Spiritual

Fruit for his Giorv.

Ibid.] From thence (Newcastle) we came to Durbam (1657) where was a Man come down from London to fet up a College there, to make Ministers of Chris, as they faid; I went with some others to reason with the Man, and to let him see, "that to e teach Mon (p) Hebreto, Greek, and Latin, and 66 the

⁽p) Mr. L. Mey (Stake in t' - Grah, p. 84.) speaking of a large Bo k in Folio, called the Battle-Door, in Defence of the Phrate three and this, out of leveral Languages, Greek, Hebrew, &c. (This Book, Fox fays, Journal, p. 245, was taken out of the Scriptures, & . in about thirty Languages, of which George Fox understood not one Letter, yet fublishes G. F. " not only to the Book, but to leveral Pages of the Polyglott. But fome " Friends do know the Jew who had Threescore Pounds in " new Crowns (as himie, f told it) out of the Luaters Treasury, i ior

the seven Arts, which was all but the Teachings of the natural Man, was not the Way to make " them the Ministers of Christ: For the Languages " began at Babel; and to the Greeks that spake "Greek as their Mother Tongue, the preaching of the " Cross of Christ was Foolishness; and to the Jews, that spake Hebrew as their Mother Tongue, Christ was a Stumbling Block; and as for the Romans, who had the Latin and Italian, they persecuted the Christians; and Pilat, one of the Roman Governors, set (q) Hebrew, Greek and Latin atop of. " Christ when he crucified him. So he might see "the many Languages began at Babel, and they fet them atop of Christ the Word when they cruci-" fied him. And John the Divine, who preached the Word, that was in the Beginning, faid, That " the Beast and the Whore have Power over Tongues " and Languages, and they are as Waters. Thus "I told him, he might see, the Whare and Beast 66 have Power over Tongues and many Languages, which are, in Mystery, Babylon; for they begun at Babel; and the Persecutors of Christ Jesus set "them over him when he was crucified by them: 66 But he is risen over them all, who was before them all. Now, faid I to this Man, dost thou "think to make Ministers of Christ by these natu-" ral confused Languages, which sprang from Babel,

" are

[&]quot;for helping George Fox's Infallibility as to the Hebrew; and by the like Means they procured the rest: And all not Two-Pence to their Purpose; only to boast their Gift of Tongues, and to assorbe Fox to say, as he does in his Introduction to this Battle-Door magnificently thus; All Languages are to me no more than Dust; who was before Languages were.

(a) Dr. South observes upon the Fanaticks of the Times (Christian Pentecost, Serm. vol. 3. p. 544.) "That Latin unto them was a mortal Crime, and Greek, instead of being owned for the Language of the Holy Ghoss (as in the New Testament it is) was looked upon like the Sin against it. So that, in a Word, they had all the Consustance of Babel amongst them, without the Diversity of Tongues.

" are admired in Babylon, and set atop of Christ the Life, by a Perfecutor? Oh no! So the Man confessed to many of these Things. Then we shewed him further, That Christ made his Ministers himself, and gave Gists unto them, and bid them pray to the Lord of the Harvest to send forth Labourers. And Peter and John, tho' unselearned and ignorant (as to School-Learning) preached ed Christ Jesus the Word, which was in the Begining, before Babel was. Paul also was made an Apostle. not of Man, nor by Man, neither received he the Gospel from Man, but from Jesus Christ; who is the same now, and so is his Gospel, as it was at that Day." When we had thus discoursed with the Man, he became very loving and tender; and after he had considered further of it, he never set up his (r) College.

Ibid.] At Nottingham I fent to Rice Jones, desiring him to make his People acquainted, that I had Jone-

thing to say to them from the Lord.

P. 194, alias 294.] Diverse Times, both' in the Time of the long Parliament, and the Protestor (so called) and of the Committee of Safety, when they proclaimed Fasts, I was moved to write unto them, and tell them, their Fasts were like unto Jesabels; for commonly when they proclaimed Fasts, there was some Mischief concerted against us; and I knew their Fasts were for Strife and Debate, to smite the Fist of Wickedness; as the New-England Professors after did, who, before they put our Friends to Death, proclaimed a Fast also.

Ibid.]

⁽r) It appears what an Enemy George Fox was to Universities and Colleges, from a Paper of his, Anno Dom. 1658, called, Papists Strength (See Snake in the Grass, p. 220.) where he requested, or demanded, from the Parliament, even the Abolition of Schools and Colleges, as well as Churches. These are his Words: "And I do declare in the Presence of the Lord God, and all the Magistrates that be in God's Fear, they will break down the Mass-Houses, Schools and Colleges, which you make Priests and Ministers in.

Ibid.] Little Favour could we expect from those crofessing Parliaments; but, instead thereof, they would be in a Rage, and sometimes threaten those Friends that thus attended them, that they would

whip them and fend them home.

P. 199 alias 299 I had a Sight and Senfe of the King's Return a good while before, and so had some others; and when some forward Spirits that came amongst us, would have bought (s) somerset House, that we might have Meetings in it, I forbad them to do so; for I did then foresee the King's coming in again. Besides, there came a Woman to me in the Strand, who had a Prophecy concerning King Charles's coming in again, three Years before he came; and she told me, she must go to him to declare it. I advised her to wait upon the Lord, and keep it to herself; for if it should be known that she went on such a Message, they would look upon it to be Treason. But she said, she must go and tell him, that he should be brought into England again.

Ibid.] Thomas Aldam and Anthony Pearson, were moved to go through all the Gaols in England, a. I, to get Copies of the Friends Commitments under the Gaolers Hands, that they might lay the Weight of Friends Sufferings upon Oliver Cromwell, and when he would not give Order for the releasing of them,

Ibomas

That 'twas defired by Mr. Lefley (Snake in the Grass, p. 218.)
That 'twas defired in the Women's Address to the Parliament, 1659, "That the late King (as they rebelliously termed him) his Rents, Parks and Houses, should be sold. And to what End? To pay the facritegious Improprietors, that they (of all Men) should not lose by the Abolition of Tytbes. In the fame Place they joyn with the King's Lands, the Globe Lands, and all the Colleges, and their Lands, to be sold; and upon: the same Foot; and the very Bells out of Churches, except one in a Town to give Notice of Fire. These Papers were sent to the Parliament the 20th Day of the 5th Month, 1659, being above 7000 of the Names of the Handmaids and Daughters of the Lord, and such as feel the Oppression of Tythes." Printed for Mary West wood.

Thomas Aldam was moved to take his Cap from off his Head, and rend it to pieces before him, and fay unto him, So shall thy Government be rent from thee and thy House. Another Friend, also a Woman, was moved to go to the Parliament (that was envious against the Friends) with a Pitcher in her Hand, which she broke into Pieces before them, and told them, So should they be broken to pieces, which came to pass shortly after.

P. 202.] In the Time of the Committee of Safety (so called) we were invited by them to have taken up Arms and great Places and Commands were offered some of us; but we denied them all, and declared against it, both by Word and Writing, testifying, that our Weapons and Armour were not carnal but

Spiritual.

P. 206.] We passed into Somersetshire, where the Presbyterians and other Professors were very wicked. and used to disturb Friends Meetings. One Time, especially, as we were then informed, there was a very wicked Man, whom they had got to come to the Quakers Meeting. This Man put a Bear's Skin on his Back, and undertook with that to play Pranks at the Quakers Meeting. Accordingly, fetting himfelf just opposite to the Friend that was speaking, he lolled his Tongue out of his Mouth, having his Bear's Skin on his Back; and fo made Sport to his wicked Followers, and caused a great Disturbance in the Meeting: But an eminent Judgment overtook him, and bis Punishment slumbered not; for, as he went back from the Meeting, there was a Bull-baiting in the Way, which he staid to see; and coming within the Bull's Reach, the Bull struck his Horn into the Man's Chin into his Throat, and struck his Tongue out of his Month, fo that it hung lolling out, fo as he used it before in Derision in the Meeting; and the Bull's Horn running up into the Man's Head, he Iwung him about upon his Horn in a most remarkable and fearful Manner. Thus he that came to do Mischief Mischief amongst God's People, was mischiev'd him-

felf.

P. 212.] A glorious Meeting there was (at Bristol) wherein the Lord's everlasting Seed Christ Jesus, was set over all, and Friends parted in the Power and Spirit of the Lord in Peace, and in his Truth that is over all.

P. 215.] There was a Friend went (t) naked thro' the Town (of Skipton, Yorkshire) and he was

much beaten.

P. 220] The Quakers are not a Sett, but are in the Power of God, which was before Setts were, and witness the Election before the World began; and are come to live in the Life in which the Prophets and Apostles lived in, who gave forth the Scriptures.

P. 229.] There being about 700 Friends in Prison in the Nation, who had been committed under Oliver's and Richard's Government, upon Contempts, as they call them, when the King came in, he set them all at Liberty.

P. 239.] Many Ways were the Professors warn'd, both by Words, by Writing, and by Signs; but they would believe none till it was too late. William Sympson (u) was moved of the Lord to go several

Times,

To

(t) Mr. Lefley tells us (Snake in the Grass, p. ro4.) "That one of their mighty Prophets, Solomon Eccles, came into the Church of Aldermanbury, in London, in the Time of Divine Service, all naked, and besimeared up to the Elbows with Excrements; and other Quakers did justify this Beast, and said, he might as well come into the Church with that Filth in his Hands, as the Minister with a Bible. And he was, after this, very

"dear to George Fox, and the Companion of his Travels.

(u) This was in Imitation of some of the old Anabaptists in Germany and Holland, for we are informed by Gerard Brandt (See Abridgement of his History of the Reformation in the Low Gountries, p. 42.) That John Bokelson of Taylor Leydon (afterwards mock King of Munster) ran stark naked in the Streets (of Munster, Anno 1534.) pretending to be moved by the Spirit of God.

Times, for three Years, naked and bare-foot before them, as a Sign unto them in Markets, Courts, Towns, Cities, to Priests Houses, and to great Men's Houses, telling them, So should they all be stripped naked, as he was stripped naked. And sometimes he was moved to put on Hair, Sackcloth, and to besimear his Face, telling them, So would the Lord God besimear all their Religion, as he was besimeared.

Another Friend, one Robert Huntington, was moved of the Lord to go into Carlile Steeple House, with a white Sneet about him, amongst the great Presbyterians and Independents there, to shew them that the Surplice was coming up again; and he put a Halter about his Neck, to shew them, that an Halter was coming among them; which was fulfilled upon some Persecutors not long after.

P. 240.] After this, on a Lecture at West-Chester, Richard Sale was moved to go to the Steeple House in the Time of their Worship, and to carry those perfecuting Priests and People a Lanthorn and a Candle

as a Figure of their Darkness.

Ibid.] Some of those who were counted the most eminent Priests, were the bitterest and greatest Stirrers up of the Magistrates to Persecution: And it was a Judgment upon them, to be denied the free Liberty of their Conscience when the King came in, because, when they were uppermost, they would not have had Liberty of Conscience granted unto others. But, as stiff as this Sort of Men were then against Toleration, it is well known, that many of them petitioned the King for Toleration, and for Meeting-Places, and paid for Licenses too.

G P. 244.]

To edify upon the Ruines Of John of Leyden's old Outgoings, Who for a Weather-Cock hung up Upon their Mother Church's Top.

Hudibras, Part III. Canto II.

P. 244.] (x) The stingy Persecutors of New England, were a People that sled out of old England thither, from the Persecution of the Bishops here. But when they had got Power in their Hands, they so far exceeded the Bishops in Severity and Cruelty, that whereas the Bishops had made them pay 12 Pence a Sunday (so called) for not coming to their Worship here, they imposed a Fine of Five Shillings a Day upon such as should not conform to their Wull-Worship there; and spoiled the Goods of Friends that could not pay it: Besides many they imprisoned, diverse they whipp'd, and that mest cruelly; of some they cut off their Ears, and some they hanged, as Books of Friends Sufferings in New-England largely shew.

P. 254.] It was, indeed, the immediate Hand and Power of the Lord that did preferve me out of their Hands at Bristol, and over the Heads of all our Perfecutors; and the Lord alone is worthy of all the Glory, that did uphold and preferve for his

Name and Truth Sake.

P. 262.] The Officers were envious Men, and had an evil Mind against *Friends*; but the Lord brought his Judgments among them; so that it was taken Notice of by their Neighbours: For whereas before, they were wealthy Men, after this, their Estates wasted away, and Jehn Line, who was the Constable, and who was not only very forward in putting

(x) Mr. Losley observes (Snake in the Gross, p. 260) " That

the Quakers, when they had tasted a little of the Sweet of Government in Pensilvania, prosecuted G. Keith, and other Disconters there, and took up the old Pretence, that it was not for his Doctrine, but as it was a Disturbance to the Gowernment: No Church, not that of Rome, pretends to any Power farther than to excommunicate; and the Quakers pretend to the same, and exercise it: And all who can get the Assistance of the Givil Government, do take it: And all Corporal Punishments are only from the Civil Government, even in Popish Countries, and the same Distinction serves at Rome and in Pensilvania."

putting on the Soldiers to take Friends, but also carried those that were taken, to Prison, and took a salse Oath of them at the Assize; upon which they were fined, and continued Prisoners: He was a sad Spectacle to behold; for his Flesh rotting away while he lived, he died in a very miserable Condition, wishing that he had never meddled with the Quakers, and confessing, that he never prospered since he had a Hand in persecuting them; and that he thought the Hand of the Lord was against him for it.

P. 306.] (y) I could not but take Notice how the Hand of the Lord turned against those my Persecutors who had been the Caufe of my Imprisonment, or had been abusive and cruel to me in it: For the Officer that fetched me to Houlker Hall, wasted his Estate, and soon after fled into Ireland: And most of the Justices who were upon the Bench at the Sessions, when I was sent to Prison, died in a little while after; as old Thomas Preston, Rawlinson, and Porter, and Matthew West of Barwick: And tho' Justice Flemming did not die (yet his Wife died, and left him Thirteen motherless Children) who had imprisoned two Friends to Death, and thereby made several Children fatherless. Collonel Kirby never prospered after: And the Chief Constable, Richard Dodg son, died soon after: And Mount, the petty Constable, and the other petty Constable. John Asburnham's Wife, who railed at me in her House. died foon after: And William Knipe, who was the Witness they brought against me, died soon after. also: And Hunter, the Gaoler of Lancaster, who was very wicked to me while I was his Prisoner, he G 2

(y) Mr. Lesley observes (Snake in the Grass) that Lodowicke. Muggleton, who lived at the same Time with Fox, was just such another cursing Prophet. "That he pronounced a Curse against feveral Quakers by Name; some of whom (Fos. Cole was one) died soon after; which he attributed to the Weight of his Curse, and urges as a Proof of his Prophetick Spirit."

[44]

was cut off in his young Days: And the Under Sheriff, that carried me from Lancaster Prison towards Scarborough, he lived not long after: And one Joblin, the Gaoler of Durham, who was Prisoner with me in Scarborough Castle, and often had incensed the Governor and Soldiers against me, tho' he got out of Prison, yet the Lord cut him off soon after. When I came into that Country again, most of those that dwelt in Lancashire were dead, and ruined in their Estates; so that tho' I did not seek Revenge upon them for their Actings against me contrary to Law, yet the Lord hath executed his Judgments upon many of them.

P. 307.] On the Fourth Day (after he was released from Scarborough Prison) I came into Scarborough again, and had a Meeting in the Town. To this Meeting came one called a Lady, and several other great Persons—That Lady, so called, came to me, and said, I spake against the Ministers: I told her, Such as the Prophets and Christ declared against for-

merly, I declared against now.

P. 308.] I passed thro' the Country (Yorkshire) (1666) visiting Friends, till I came to Sinderbill-Green, where I had a large and general Meeting. The Priest of the Place hearing of it, he sent the Constable to the Justice's for a Warrant, and they rid their Horses so hard, that they almost spoiled them; but, the Meeting was over before they came. Thus the Devil and the Priest lost their Design; for the Lord's Power bound them, and preserved me over them. And the Officers went away as they came; for the Lord God had frustrated their Design; praised be his Name for ever.

P. 309] I travelled out of Darbyshire into Notting-bamshire, and had a great Meeting at Skegby: Passing thro' the Forest in a mighty thundering and raing Day, I came to Nottingham, and so great was the Tempest that Day, that many Trees were torn up

by

by the Roots, and some People killed; but the

Lord preserved us.

P. 311.] The Lord opened to me, and let me fee what I must do, and how the Men's and Women's monthly and quarterly Meetings should be ordered and established in this Nation, and in other Nations, and that I should write to them, where I came not, to do the same.

Ibid.] Leaving Things well fettled in Derbyshire, we travelled over the Peak-Hills (which were very cold, for it was then Frost and Snow) and so came into Staffordshire; and at Thomas Hamersley's we had a general Men's Meeting; where Things were well settled in the Gospel Order, and the monthly Meetings were established there also: But I was so exceedingly weak, that I was scarce able to get on or off my Horse's Back; but my Spirit being earnestly engaged in the Work the Lord had concerned me in, and sent me forth about, I travelled on therein, not withstanding the Weakness of my Body, having Considence in the Lord, that he would carry me

thro', as he did, by his Power.

P. 312.] After I had cleared myself there (viz. in Cheshire) in the Lord's Service, I passed unto Lancashire, to William Barnes's, near Warrington, and there also the monthly Meetings were established in the Gospel Order. From thence I sent Papers into Westmortand; and also into Bishoprick, and Cleveland, and Northumberland, and into Cumberland and Scotland, to exhort Friends to settle the monthly Meetings in the Lord's Power in those Places, which they did: And so the Lord's Power came over all, and the Heirs of it came to inherit it: For the Authority of our Meetings is the Power of God, the Gospel, which brings Life and Immortality to Light, that they may see over the Devil that hath darkened them.

. P. 314.] (1667) We passed into Herefordsbire. There was, about this Time, a Proclamation against Meetings. Then they met in Lemster privately, and provided Bread and Cheele and Drink in Readiness, that if the Officers should come, they would put up their Bibles and fall to eating. The Bailiff found them out, and came in among them, and faid, Their Bread and Cheese should not cover them; but he would have their Speakers. They cried then, what would become of their Wives and Children? But he took their Speakers, and kept them awhile. This the Bailiff told our Friend, Peter Young, and faid, they were the veriest Hypocrites that ever made Profession of Religion. The like Contrivances they had in other Places: For there was one Pocock at London, that married Abigail Darcy, who was called a Lady, and she being convinced of Truth, I went to his House to see her. This Pocock had been one of the (2) Triers of the Priests; and being an high Presbyterian, and envious against us, he used to call our Friends House Creepers. Now, I going to visit his Wife, and he being present, she said to me, I have something to speak to thee against my Husband. Nay, faid I, thou must not speak against thy Husband. Yes, said she, but I must in this Case. The last First Day, faid she, be, and all his Priests and People, the Presbyterians, met, and they had Candles and Tobacco Pipes, and Bread and Cheefe, and cold Meat on the

⁽z) Dr. South (Sermon, intitled, the Christian Pentecost, vol. 3, p. 543) speaks of the Tryers as follows: "And likewise for the Gift of discerning of Spirits. They had their Tryers, that is, a Court appointed for the Tryal of Ministers; but most properly called Cromwell's Inquisition; in which they would pretend to know Men's Hearts, and inward Bent of their Spirits (as their Word was) by their very Looks. But the Truth is, as the chief Pretence of those Tryers, was to look into Men's Gifts; so if they found them but well gifted in the Hand, they never look'd any further: For a full and free Hand with them, was a Demonstration of a gracious Heart; a Word in great Request in those Times."

the Table, and they agreed before Hand, that if the Officers hould come in upon them, then they would leave their Preaching and Praying, and fall to their cold Meat. Oh, faid I to him, is not this a Shame to you, who perfecuted and imprisoned us, and spoiled our Goods, because we would not follow you, and be of your Religion, and called us House Creepers; and now ye don't stand to your own Religion yourfelves? Did you ever find our Meetings stuffed with Bread and Cheese and Tobacco Pipes? Or did you ever read in the Scriptures, of any such Practice among ft the Saints? Why, faid the old Man, we must be as wife as Serpents. Then, faid I, this is the Serpent's Wisdom indeed. But who, faid I, would ever have thought, that you Presbyterians and Independents, who persecuted and imprisoned others, and spoiled their Goods, and whipped such as would not follow your Religion, should now flinch yourselves, and not dare to stand to, and own your own Religion, but cover it with Tobacco Pipes, Flaggons of Drink, cold Meat, and Bread and Cheefe? But this, and such-like deceitful Practices, I understood afterwards, were too common among them, in Times of Persecution.

P. 315.] As I was lying in Bed at Bristol, the Word of the Lord came to me, that I must go back to London. Next Morning Alexander Parker, and several others, came to me, and I asked them, what they selt? They asked me, what was upon me? I told them, I selt I must return to London: And they said, the same was upon them; so we gave up to return to London; for which Way the Lord moved and led us, thither we went in his Power.

P. 317.] We came to a Place called Newport;

P. 317.] We came to a Place called Newport; and, it being Market Day there, feveral Friends came to us, with whom we fat together awhile; and, after we had a fine refreshing Season together, we part-

ed from them, and went on our Way.

P. 321.]

P. 321.] I was fent to visit a Friend that was sick (in Suffex) and went to see Friends that were Prisoners, and there was Danger of my being apprehended; but went in the Faith of God's Power, and thereby

the Lord preserved me in Safety.

P. 331.] Since the Time that these Meetings (viz. Monthly ones) have been settled, that all the Faithful, in the Power of God, who be Heirs of the Gospel, have met together in the Power of God, many Months have been opened in Thanksgivings and Praise, and many have blessed the Lord God, that ever he did send me forth in this Service; yea, with Tears have many praised the Lord.—Thus the Lord's everlasting Renown and Praise is set up in every one's Heart that is faithful: So that we can now say, That the Gospel Order established amongst us, is not of Man, nor by Man, but of and by Jesus Christ, in

and through the Holy Ghost.

P. 333.] John Fox was complained of in the House of Commons for having a tumultuous Meeting, in which treasonable Words were spoken (which, according to the best Information I could get of it) was thus: This John Fox had formerly been Priest of Mansfield, in Wilyhire; and being put out of that Place, was afterwards permitted, by a Common-Prayer Priest, to preach fometimes in his Steeple-House. At length, this Presbyterian Priest, presuming too far upon the Parish Priest's former Grant, began to be more bold than welcome, and would have preached there, whether the Parish Priest would or no. This caused a great Bustle and Contest in the Steeple House between the two Priests and their Hearers on either Side: In which Contest the Common-Prayer Book was cut to Pieces; and, as it was said, some treasonable Words were then spoken by the Followers of this John Fox, the Presbyterian Priest.

P. 336.] (1669) After this Meeting in Gloucestershire was over, we travelled thro' the Country till
we came to Bristol, where I met with Margaret Fell,
who was come to visit her Daughter Yeomans there;
I had seen from the Lord, a considerable Time before,
that I should take Margaret Fell to be my Wise:
And when I first mentioned it to her, she felt the Anfiver of Life from God thereunto: But tho' the Lord
had opened this Thing unto me, yet I had not received a Command from the Lord for the accomplishing of it then; but it was done at (a) Bristol
afterwards.

P. 349.] The Perfecution a little ceasing (1671) I was moved to speak to Martha Fisher, and another Woman (b) Friend, to go to the King about her (his Wife's) Liberty. They went in the Faith, and in the Lord's Power; and the Lord gave them Favour with the King, so that he granted a Discharge under the Broad Seal to clear both her and her Estate, after she had been ten Years Prisoner, and premunired. I sent down the Discharge forthwith by a Friend; by whom also I writ to her, to inform her, how to get it delivered to the Justices, and also to acquaint

(a) Mr Lefley fays (Snake in the Grafs, p. 191)" That G. "Fox married an old Widow, who was past the Age of Child-" bearing, and faid, that she was a Figure of the Church coming " out of the Wilderness: And therefore, that she must not be " barren, but would, as Sarab, bring forth an Ijaac in her old " Age. With this he pleas'd himself; and this was given forth, " and certainly expected among the Quakers: For, to feed, and " at last to expose their Delusion, she grew bigg, as if with " Child, and the Spirit of discerning fail'd them; for all Things "were provided for the Lying-in, and the Midwife attended "feveral Weeks in the House, till Belly fell, the Figure was spoil'd, and the Quakers disappointed of their Isaac." (b) Mr. Lefley takes Notice (Snake in the Grass, p. 47)" That " there are Instances of some of their she Preachers (whom they " called travelling Friends) that went abroad to propagate the " Faith, and to fettle the Churches, who got fomething in " their Journey, which made them propagate and travail, even according to the Letter,"

acquaint her, that it was upon me from the Lord, to go beyond the Seas, to visit the Plantations in Ametica; and defired her to hasten up to London, be-

cause the Ship was then fitting for the Voyage.

P. 350. When we had been about three Weeks at Sea, one Afternoon we espied a Vessel about four Leagues aftern of us: Our Master said, it was a Sallee Man of War, and he seemed to give us Chase. Friends were well fatisfied in themselves, having Faith in God, and no Fear upon their Spirits. When the Sun was gone down, I saw the Ship out of my Cabbin; and I faw she made up towards us: When it grew dark, we altered our Course to miss her; but she altered also, and gain'd upon us. At Night the Master and others came into my Cabbin, and ask'd me, what they should do? I told them, I was no Mariner, and ask'd them, what they thought was best to do? They said, there were but two Ways, either to outrun them, or tack about and hold the same Course we were going before. I told them, If he were a Thief, they might be fure he would tack about too; and as for outrunning him, it was to no Purpose to talk of that, for they saw he failed faster than we. Then they asked me again, what they should do? For, they said, if the Mariners had taken Paul's Counsel, they had not come to the Damage they did. I told them, it was a Trial of Faith; and therefore the Lord was to be waited on for Counsel: So retiring in Spirit (c) the Lord shewed me, That his Life and Power was placed between us and the Ship that pursued us. I told this to the Master and the rest, and that the best Way was to tack about, and steer our right Course. I wished them also, to put out all their Candles, but

⁽c) This in Imitation of St. Paul, who had an Affurance from an Angel, that God would save all the Lives in the Ship for his Sake. By which Revelation, he was enabled to give Encouragement and Direction to the Seamen, who had otherwise given all up in Dispair.

that they steered by; and to speak to all the Pass fengers to be still and quiet. About the Eleventh Hour of the Night, the Watch called, and faid, they were just upon us. That disquieted some of the Passengers; whereupon, I sat up in my Cabbin, and looking thro' the Port-Hole, the Moon being not down, I saw them very near us. I was getting up to go out of the Cabbin; but remembering the Word of the Lord, That his Life and Power was placed between us and them, I lay down again. The Malter, and some of the Seamen, came to me again, and asked me, If they might not steer such a Point? I told them, they might do as they would. By this Time the Moon was gone quite down, and a fresh Gale arose, and the Lord hid us from them, and we failed briskly on, and faw them no more. The next Day, being the first Day of the Week, we had a publick Meeting in the Ship (as we usually had on that Day throughout the Voyage) and the Lord's Presence was greatly among us; and I defired the People, "To mind the Mercies of the Lord, who had delivered them; for they might " have been all in the Turks Hands by that Time, 66 had not the Lord's Hand faved them. Afterwards, whilst we were at Barbados, there came in a Merchant from Sallee, and told the People, that one of the Sallee Men of War saw a monstrous Yatch at Sea, the greatest that ever he saw, and had her in Chace, and was just upon her, but that there was a Spirit in her, that he could not take. This did confirm us in the Belief, that it was a Sallee Man we faw make after us, and that it was the Lord that delivered us out of his Hands.

P. 351.] (d) I was not Sea-fick during the Voage, as many of the Friends and other Passengers were.

H 2 P. 352.]

(d) Whitefield's Journal from London to Gibraltar, &c. p. 8.

Some of the Passengers, amongst whom was Mr H. began now to be fick; but I felt very little of it; on the the contrary, God enabled me to rejoice with very great Joy.

P. 352.] Soon after I came into the Island (Barbados) I was informed of a remarkable Passage, wherein the Justice of God did eminently appear. There was a young Man of Barbados, whose Name was John Drakes (a Person of some Note in the World's Account, but a common Swearer, and a bad Man) who having been in England, and at London, had a mind to marry a young Maid that was a Friend's Daughter, left by her Mother very young, and with a confiderable Portion, to the Care and Government of feveral Friends, whereof I was one. He made his Application to me, that he might have my Consent to marry this young Maid. I told him, "I was one of her Over/eers, appointed by her Mother to take care of her; that if her Mother had intended her for a Match to any Man of the World, " fhe would have disposed her accordingly: But " she committed her to us, that she might be trained up in the Fear of the Lord; and therefore I " should be tray the Trust reposed in me, if I 66 should confent that he who was out of the Fear of "God, should marry her, which I would not do." When he faw that he could not obtain, he returned to Barbados with great Offence of Mind against me, but without just Cause. Afterwards, when he heard I was coming to Barbados, he fwore desperately, and threatened, that if he could possibly procure it, he would have me burnt to Death when I came there; which a Friend hearing, ask'd him, what I had done to him, that he was so violent against me? he would not answer, but said again, I will have him burnt. Whereupon the Friend replied, Do not march on too furiously, lest thou come too soon to thy 'fourney's End. About ten Days after this, he was struck with a violent burning Fever, of which he died; and by which his Body was so scorched, that the People took Notice of it, and faid, It was as black as a Coal: And three Days before I landed, his Body was laid in the

the Dust; and it was taken Notice of as a sad Ex-

ample.

P. 362.] We went on board (from Jamaica) the 8th of the 1st Month, 1671-2, and having contrary Winds, were a full Week failing forwards and backwards, before we could get out of Sight of Jamaica. A difficult Voyage this proved, and pretty dangerous, especially in our passing thro' the Gulf of Florida. where we met with many Trials by Winds and Storms: But the great God, who is Lord of the Seas and Land, and who rideth upon the Wings of the Wind, did, by his Power, preserve us thro many and great Dangers, when, by extream Stress of Weather, our Vessel was divers Times like to be overset, and much of her Tackling broken; and, indeed, we were fenfible that the Lord was a God at Hand, and that his Ears were open to the Supplications of the People: For when the Winds were fo strong and boysterous, and the Storms and Tempests fo great, that the Sailors knew not what to do, but were fain to let the Ship go which Way she would; then did we pray unto the Lord, and the Lord did graciously hear and accept us, and did calm the Winds and the Seas, and give us feafonable Weather, and made us rejoice in his Salvation: Bleffed and praised be the holy Name of the Lord, whose Power hath Dominion over all, and whom the Winds and Seas obev.

P. 364.] John Burneyate, Robert Widders, George Pattison and I, with several Friends of the Province (of Maryland) went over to the Eastern Shore, and had a Meeting there on the first Day—A very Heavenly Meeting it was, and several Persons of Quality of that Country were at it: Two of which were Justices of the Peace. And it was upon me from the Lord, to send to the Indian Imperor, and his Kings to come to that Meeting: The Emperor came, and was at the Meeting; but his Kings lying further off, could

could not reach thither Time enough; yet they came after with their Cockaroofes. I had in the Evening, for they staid all Night, two good Opportunities with them; and they heard the Word of the

Lord willingly, and did confess to it.

P. 367.] I had a great Travel of Spirit concerning the Ranters, for there were many of them in those Parts (and they had been rude at a Meeting which I was not at) wherefore I appointed a Meeting amongst them; and I believed the Lord would give me Power over them; and he did so, to his Praise and

Glory, bleffed be his Name.

P. 369.] I had a Meeting among the Indians, at Shelter Mand, at which were their King with their Council, and about a Hundred Indians more. They fate down like Friends, and heard very attentively, while I spake to them by an Interpreter, an Indian that could speak English well. After the Meeting, they appear'd very loving, and confess'd, that what was faid to them, was Truth. They were very well satisfied with the Meeting, and would not go away when the Meeting was done, till they had spoken with me: wherefore I went amongst them, and found they were much taken with the Truth; and good Desires were raised in them, and great Love. Bleffed be the Lord, his Name spreads, and will be great among the Nations, and dreadful among the Heatben.

P. 407.] (1675) At Cossel, among other Friends that came to see us, there came a Woman, and brought her Daughter to me to see how well she was: Putting me in mind, that when I was there before, she had brought her to me, much troubled with the Disease called the King's Evil; and had then desired me to pray for her, which I did, and she grew well upon it, praised be the Lord.

P. 430.] In my Journey I observed a Slackness and Shortness in some that profess'd Truth, in keeping

up the ancient Testimony of Truth against Tythes; for where-ever that Spirit got Entrance, which wrought Divisions in the Church, and opposed the Men's and Women's Meetings, it weakened those that received it in their Testimony against Tythes. Wherefore, I was moved of the Lord, to give forth a short Paper, by Way of an Epistle to Friends, to stir up the pure. Mind in them, and to encourage and strengthen them in their Christian Testimony against the Antichristian Yoke and Oppression.

P. 469.] (1678) At Ives in Huntingtonshire, George Whitehead came to me, and travelled with me in the. Work of the Lord for five or fix Days in that Coun-

try, and in some Parts of Northamptonshire.

P. 480.] After I had spent six Weeks time in the Service of the Truth in and about London (1680) I was moved of the Lord to go with Friends into some Parts of Surrey and Suffex; I went down to King ston by Water, and I tarried there certain Days: For while I was there, the Lord laid upon me to write to both the great Turk, and King of Algier feverally (he had wrote a long Letter before 1678, see p. 459. to Johannes III. King of Poland, as he. expresses himself) to warn them both, and the People under them, to turn from their Wickedness and fear the Lord, and do justly, lest the Judgments of God come upon them, and destroy them without Remedy. But to the Algerines I writ more particularly concerning the Cruelty they exercised towards Friends and others, whom they held Captives in Aziers.

P. 503.] While I was at Wormingburst in Sussex, where I had a very blessed Meeting among Friends, and free from Disturbance. While I was there, fames Claypole, of London, was suddenly taken very ill, with so violent a Fit of the Stone, that he could neither stand nor lye; but, with the Extremity of Pain, cried out like a Woman in Travel. When I

heard it, I was much exercised in Spirit for him, and went to him; and after I had spoken a few Words to him to turn his Mind mward, I was moved to lay my Hand upon him, and prayed to the Lord to rebuke his Infirmity: And as I laid my Hand upon him, the Lord's Power went through him; and, thro' Faith in that Power, he had speedy Ease; so that he quickly fell into a Sleep, and when he awaked, the Stone came from him like Dirt, and he was fo well, that the next Day he rode with me five-and-twenty Miles in a Coach, tho' he used formerly, as he faid, to lye two Weeks, and fometimes a Month, with one of those Fits of the Stone; but the Lord was intreated for him, and his Power foon gave him Ease at this Time; blessed and praised be his holy Name therefore.

P. 518.] Being on a First Day (1683) at the Bull and Mouth, where the Meeting had long been kept out, but was on that Day peaceable and large, the People were so affected with the Truth, and refreshed with the powerful Presence of the Lord, that, when the Meeting was ended, they were loth

to go away.

P. 519.] The yearly Meeting (1684) was in the Third Month, and a bleffed weighty Meeting it was; where Friends were fweetly refreshed together, for the Lord was with us, and opened his heavenly Treasures amongst us. And tho' it was a Time of great Difficulty and Danger, by reason of Informers and persecuting Magistrates, yet the Lord was a Defence and Place of Safety to his People.

Ibid.] A glorious Meeting we had (at Colchester) to the settling and stablishing of Friends both in Town and Country; for the Lord's Power was over all, blessed be his Name for ever: Truly the Lord's Power and Presence was beyond Words: For I was but weak to go into a Meeting, and my Face (by reason of a Cold I had taken) was sore, but God

was strong, and manifested his Strength in us, and with us, and all was well. The Lord have the

Glbry for ever more for his supporting Power.

P. 523. 1 Many Things at this Time I writ; fome for the Preis, and some for particular Service: As; Letters to the King of Denmark and Duke of Holsleyn, on Behalf of Friends that were Sufferers in their Dominions.

P. 568.] I writ a Letter to the King of Poland (1685) on Behalf of Friends at Dantzick, who had

long been under grievous Sufferings.

P. 586.] I had not been long in London (1688) before a great Weight came upon me, and a Sight the Lord gave me of the great Buftles and Troubles, Revolution and Change, which foon after came to pass:

P. 588.] About this Time (the Eighth Month, 1688) great Exercise and Weights came upon me (as hath usually done before great Revolutions and Changes of Government) and my Strength departed from me; fo that I reeled, and was ready to fall as I went along the Streets; and at length I could not go abroad at all, I was fo weak for a pretty while, till I felt the Power of the Lord to spring over all; and had received an Assurance from him, that he would preserve his faithful People to himself through all.

P. Got.] When I was come to London (1689) I went from Meeting to Meeting, labouring diligently in the Work of the Lord, and opening the divine Mysteries of the heavenly Things, as God, by his

Spirit, opened them in me.

P. 1614.] He died on the 13th Day of the Eleventh Month (November 1690) in the 67th Year of

his Age.



THE

LAST WILL

Of that IMPOSTOR

GEORGE FOX.

T

HE Quakers great Apostle and admired Idol, wrote with his own Hand, and witnessed so to be, by three eminent Quakers, upon their Attestation, or new Oath, when it was proved before Dr. Bramston, namely, S. Mead, W.

Ingram, and Geo. Whitehead, and is now lying in the Prerogative-Office by Doctors-Commons, London. And (as in the Broad Side published by Mr. Haws, at the Rose in Ludgate-Street) signed by Mr. Thomas Wellham, Deputy Register, with a Copy of the Administration in Latine, dated the 30th of December, 1697. And whereas I first published this Will in my Book, A Seasonable Caveat against the Prevalency of Quakerism, &c. Henry Pickworth, with the Approbation of the Quakers Second Day-Meeting, has printed a Book called, A Narrative and Charge, &c. where he fays, p. 9. That as I never read of any fuch Saying in any Book of his (i.e. Fox) that he that hath the same Spirit that raised Jesus from the Dead, is equal with God; so if any such Instance there were unknown to me, he was acquitted. As in our Anguis Flagiccotus, to his eternal Defense, aganist against all such unrighteous Suggestions, &c. And thereupon I am concerned to publish a second Edition of this his Will, with some additional Remarks for their Hearers Sake; and which I propose (if they deny them) to prove at our Conserence at Sleeford, or thereaway, where, if God permit, I purpose to meet him the 25th of August, 1701, as in my late Book-News, Numb. I. and printed Letter, is accepted; and this is timely Notice. Signed this 27th of June, 1701. Fra. Bugg.

George Fox's Will, as it lies in the Prerogative-Office. *

"I. Doe give to thomas lover my Sadell the ar at "Thon Nelfons and bridall and † Sporg and bootes inward letherethd and the Newingland indan bible and my great book of the fignifing of names and my book of the new testement of eight langues and all my fischall things that came from beyond the Seay, with the ovtlandesh Cvp and that thing that people do give glisters with and my tov diales the one is an eknocksa diall.

"And all my over plesh bookes to be devided amoving my 4 Sones in law and also my other bookes and my Hamack j doe give to thomas lover that is at Bengamin Antrobus his Closet and rachall may take that which is at Swarthmor.

"And Thomas lover may have my walnut equnockfhall diall and if hee can he may geete one cut by
it which will be hard to doe and hee shall have
one of my prosspect glasses in my trounk at Lon-

of don and a pare of my gloveses and my Seale g ff the fflaming Sward to nat. Mead and my other

46 two Seales j rose the other dan abraham.

I 2 " And

^{*} Endorsed on the first Paper, Numb. I. ffor Thomas Lover, this.

† Spurs.

"And thomas lover shall have my Spanesh lether had G ff. and S Mead shall have my Magnifing

glas & tho torkellihell Com & cafe.

" "II. And all that J have written Consaring what I doe give to my relashons ether money or other waes ; bon loft may put it up in my tronke at jbon Eljones & wright all things dovne in a paper & " make a paper out of all my papers how i have orderd things for them & jbon loft may fend all things down by povelsworth Carrer in the trovnke, to join fox at povelsesworth in waricksker & let join for fend ibon lost a full receat & a discharge & in this Matter and non of you may be consarned but jbon loft only & my other lettell tronke that standet eth in vengmin Antrubes is Cloeuet with the Ovtlandesh things thomas lover shall have and if it be ordered in any other papers to any other that mult not stand soe but as now ordered G ff & Sary thou may give Sary ffrickenfeld half a gine for shee hath bene farvefable to mee a honest carful young wo-" mon G ff.

in the life as J have ordered them & when all is don and cleared what remenes to the printing my bookes bengmin Antrobves and Mary hath too pound of mine take no Notes of them for it when you doe recve it & in my cheaft in bengamen Antrovis Chamber ther is a lettell gilt box with some gould in it Sary Mead to take it & let it do it Sarveses among the rest soe far as it will got the

" Make no † Noves of thes things but doe them

" box is Sealed up G ff.

"And let thomas docker that knoeth many of my epefeles & wrten bookes which hee did wright com up to London to affift frends in Sorting of my epefelas & other writings & give him a gine G ff.

III.

^{*} On the Second, Numb. II. This is to be put up among G ft's fealed up Papers, that Packet that Sprab Mend hath.

† Noise.

" * III. I doe orde Wm & Sa Mead & T. lover to " take care of all my bookes & Epefeles & papers that be at benjmin Antrobses & at r. r Chamber & "thoes that com from Swarth mor and my jornall " of my life & the paseges & travels of frends & to " take them all into ther hands and all the over-" pluch of them the may have & keep together as a " libary when the have gethered them together " which ar to be printd. " And for them to take charge of all my money 46 & defray all as j have orderd in my other papers. "And any thing of mine the may the my take & 46 God will and shall be ther reward the 8 Mo 1688. " thomas lover & John Rovs may affilt you G ff. " And all the passges & traveles & Suferings of " ffrinds in the beging of the Spreading of the trouth " which I have keept together will make a fine " hiftery & the may be had at Swaribmor with my " other bookes & if the com to London with my so papers then the may be had ether at Wm or ben " Anirubs closet for it is a fine thing to know the

15 long might of apostace since the aposeles dayes " that now Christ raines as he did in the harts of " his people Glory to the Lord for ever Amen.

" beging of the Spreading of the Gospell after soe

G ff. the 8 Mon 1688.

Reader, observe, that in this Will there is not two Lines good Sense, or English; the next observe his Pretence to Learning, and then tell me whether the Quakers Judgment is found, touching his eternal Defence.

1st. Remark is, That he that cannot write one Line, either English or Sense, cannot write a Book;

^{*} On the Third, Numb. III. For G. ff. to be laid in the Trunk, W. M. the 8th Month, 1688.

ergo, George Fox never writ any one Page in any one Book of those many Hundreds the Quakers have

most impudently published in his Name.

2 dly. We see he did not in his Will bequeath his Soul to God, nor express any Hopes of a joyful Refurrection, nor his Body to Christian Burial, nor begin, In the Name of God, Amen, as Christians

usually do.

3dly. Likewise here is no Mention made of any Confession of Sin, nor Hopes of Pardon by the Merits and Satisfaction of Christ Jesus. But as in his Life-time he preferred the Heathens before the Christians, even so he died more like a Heathen than a Christian.

4thly. Besides, he differed in the Manner of giving from all other People; he doth not fay, I will and give, or I give and bequeath, or I will and demife, &c. but, such an one may take this, that, or

the other Thing, &c.

5thly. He is likewise singular as to the Trivials he gives away, viz Boots, Spurs, Sashoons, Dials, a nasty Clyster-Pipe, Comb and Comb-Case, to the great Quaker-Doctor Thomas Lower, I suppose to be kept as holy Relicks in Remembrance of his Holiness, yet in all this Sense, or Nonsense, his Desence is eternal.

Reader, if Jesus of Nazareth, who suffered on the Cross, was properly the Son of God; if his Ordinances of Baptism and the Supper, instituted by him, are to be practifed; if the Scriptures be the revealed Will, and written Word of God, and such as sincerely believe, profess, and practise the same, be the Church of God, which this Fex and his Disciples utterly deny, then I will, in the Faith and full Affurance thereof, say according to that of Esther vi. 13. If this Church be the Church of God, before whom the Quakers begin to fall, Quakerism shall not prevail

vail against it; but, from the Year 1700 shall surely

Iall before it. Amen.

Thus much as to the Matter and the Manner of his Will; I come in the next Place to give the World an Account of the Man, namely, George Fox, the Quakers great Apostle and High-Priest of their Profession, as some Protestant Writers have done of Pope Leo, and other proud and idolatrous Popes and blasphemous Prelates of the Romish Church; and the rather, because, notwithstanding all that I have said in Conjunction with the reverend Author of the Snake in the Grass, and others on the same Foot, yet the Quakers, this very Year, has published his Defence, yea, his eternal Defence; and what I now write, I propose to prove upon the Spot, at our Conference, out of their Books, if they desire.

ist. In order to make us believe, that George Fox; the Author and Scribe of this Will, was divinely inspired in one Night with 24 Languages, as myself and J. Ellington, R. Ellington, still of their Profession, with many Hundreds more, by setting his Hand as Author to six or eight learned Languages in his Battle-Door, printed 1660, viz. Latin, Italian; Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriack, and others, that so he might appear to us a learned Person.

2dly. As also by his Book, intitled, A Primmer for all the Doctors and Scholars in Europe, &c. containing, 2434 Queries, which were as filly and impertinent as his Will, yet these his high Pretences to that Learning he never had, made him famous.

3dly. As also his Epistle to John III. King of Poland, in the German Tongue, so exactly and learnedly done, that, as Mr. Croess well observes in his General History of Quakerism, p. 244. That it did not look like the Work of a single Person, though learned, much less by such an ignorant Fellow as Fox:

Sermon, intermix'd with both Greek and Hebrew, of which he, by subscribing his Name, is said to be the Author; whilst yet he understood not a Word of it. Thus did the Quakers set him up as a Statue to be adored, as anon you will see.

5thly. Likewise in his Great Mystery, there is both Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, all which serve to discover the Pride of this Impostor; but notwithstand-

ing all this, his Defence is eternal.

Well, I have done with his Will and his Learning, tho' I could fay much more to both, and am come to fhew his Pretence to extraordinary Miracles and Gifts of the Spirit.

Ist. In his Journal he (by the Hands of the Quakers) give us a Catalogue of his Miracles, said to be wrote by the Power of God, yet done in his own Name, and not in the Name of Jesus of Nazareth; and consequently George Fox, like Simon Magus, was taken for the great Power of God.

2dly. That he saw the Heavens open as St. Stephen

did.

3dly. That the Keeper of the Prison came trembling to him, as the Gaoler did to St. Paul, &c.

4thly. That he had Visions and Revelations, and

prophesied, as Isaiah, Jeremiah, &c. did.

5thly. That he spake like an Angel in Beverley

Church the wonderful Things of God.

6thly. That he saw a Pool of Blood, and a Channel of Blood, in the City of Litchfield, when no Man else could see a Drop of Blood, much less a Pool or a Channel of Blood.

7thly. That he was before Languages were; for, faid he, All Languages are to me no more than Dust, who were before Languages were, and am

come before Languages were.

Sthly.

Sthly. That neither he, nor his Name, were known

in the World.

gibly. That he was a Prophet, and was prophefied of too, yea, and that he was naked, and flood naked, cloathed only with Righteousness, and spoke from the Mouth of the Lord.

tothly. At his Trial at Lancaster Assize, he said, Before I came to the Bar, I was moved to pray—The thundering Voice answered, I have glorified thee, and will glorify thee again; and I was so filled full of Glory, that my Head and Ears were filled full of it.

But why shall I mention any more of his Blasphemies, since the Quakers say his Defences are eternal? Let me give a brief Hint how the Quaker Teachers idolized this blind Buzzard Fox, this great Cheat and Impostor.

Ist. Of Josiah Coale, in his Letter from Barbados, thus, Dear George Fox, who art the Father of many Nations; whose Being and Habitation is in the Power of the Highest, in which thou rules and governs in Righteousness, and thy Kingdom (Fox) is established in Peace, and the Encrease thereof is without End: This, and more of the like, is justified by the Quakers in their Book, Judas and the Jews, &c. p. 44, 45, 46. and Fox's Defence is eternal.

2dly. Solomon Eccles, their Prophet, in his Book, The Quakers Challenge, p. 6. thus, George Fox is a Prophet indeed—It was faid of Christ, he was in the World, and the World was made by him, and the World knew him not; so it may be said of this Prophet (Fox) &c. yet excus'd by George Whitehead, in his Serious Search, &c. p. 58. and Innocency against

Enry, &c. p. 18.

3dly. The Quakers, in Desence of Fox, and to confirm their People in their divine Adorations of him, in their Epistle dated the 26th of January, 1690. Signed by George Whitehead, and twenty more of their Leaders, compare him (Fox) to Moles, St. Paul, and St. Stephen, and call him their fixed Star, with many other high Appellations. See my Book; A Seasonable Caveat, &c. p. 87. for more of this.

4thly. John Blackling, in a Certificate in Behalf of George Fox, said thus, George Fox is blessed with Honour above many Brethren: His Life reigns, and is spotless, innocent, and still retains his Integrity; whose eternal Honour and blessed Renown shall remain; yea, his Presence, and the dropping of his tender Words in the Lord's Love, was my Soul's Nourishment, &c. All which is defended by George Whitehead, in his Book, Judgment fixed, &c. p. 19, 20. Thus, as Fox's Honour is eternal, so it feems are his Defences eternal, by H. Pickworth's Doctrine in his Narrative, p. 9. but I believe Half a Century more will determine his eternal Honour in his spiritual Pretences; as his last Will has already

his high Pretences to Learning, &c.

5thly. John Audland, in his Letter from Bristol to George Fox: The Original lies in Mr. Thomas Crifp's Hand, and was shewn at Turner's Hall, before many Hundreds of People, at Mr. Keith's Conference, January 1699. A short Abstract of it is thus, Dear and precious one, in whom my Life is bound up, and my Strength in thee stands, by thy Breathings I am nourished, and by thee is my Strength renewed, bleffed art thou for ever more, and bleffed are all that enjoy thee; Life and Strength comes from thee, holy one-Daily do I find thy Presence with me, which doth exceedingly preserve me, for I cannot reign but in thy Presence and Power-Pray for us all, that in thy Power we may abide for ever more. I am thine, begotten and nourished by thee, and in

thy Power am I preserved; Glory unto thee, holy one, for ever. John Audland.

Reader, marvel not at these Adorations, for if George Fox was fo endued, and fo glorified, as in the ten Instances he pretended, these divine Attributes were due to him; but as his Pretence to be so endued with the learned Languages, as to be head Tutor to all Europe, was as great a Cheat as the Nature of the Thing will bear; even so his Luciferian Pride, as to spiritual Attainments, i. e. Revelations, Visions, Prophecies, and working of Miracles, are a far greater Cheat, and a more horrible Imposture; and were the Original Will of this Fox in my Hand only, we should, e'er this, have had eternal Desences come out for the Continuance of his eternal Honour: But, alas! cry the Quakers, the World's People have got it lock'd up in the Prerogative Office, and three of us, George Whitehead, William Ingram, and Sarah Mead, have, upon our Attestation (or Oath) affirm'd it to be of his own Hand-writing; by which, alas! for us, the Cheat is come out, and we are horribly confounded, and cannot defend him.

Reader, having thus far drawn the Picture of this cunning Fox; first, as to his Pretence to Learning; and, secondly, as to his Self-exhaltations, and horrid Blasphemies; and, thirdly, By a Hint of their Teachers Idolatry in worshipping of him; let me shew also, that he pretended to have Power to bind and loose. See their Book, Judas and the Jews, p. 85. Friends (said Fox) altho' I have not yet told it you, I do now declare it, I have Power to bind and to loose: And as he had this Power, so doubtless did he dispense it to them that prayed to him, and worshipp'd him: One Instance I will also give you, and it shall be from Josiah Coale, mentioned in the first Instance, who passed this Sentence upon one

of his Oppofers, as may be feen in his Works, p.

243. viz.

In the Name of that God that spanneth the Heavens with a Span, and measureth the Waters in the Hollow of his Hand, I hind thee here on Earth, and thou art surely bound in Heaven, and in the Chains under Darkness, to the Judgment of the great Day thou shalt be reserved. Josiah Coale.

The 2d Edition of this Will, corrected, and the Fruits of Quakerism enlarged, by Francis Bugg. London, printed by R. Janeway, for the Author, 1701.





A N

ABSTRACT

OF

Mr. GEORGE WHITEFIELD'S Journal of a Voyage from London to Savannah, in Georgia.

In Two Parts.

PART I. PAGE 3.



HE fole Motive (if my Heart doth not deceive me) which induced me to leave my native Country, was a full Conviction that it was the divine Will I should. What Reasons I had for this Persuasion, is needless to mention, be-

cause few in this Case would judge impartially: And what seems a Reason to me, may not be deemed so by another.

P. 4.] It happened providentially that a Lecture was to be preached at Deptford; and several importuned

tuned me to preach it. At first I was searful (O me of little (a) Faith) having no Notes. But afterwards (having got the Consent of the Minister) I went up, depending upon the Promise, Lo I am with you always, even unto the End of the World; and was enabled to preach to a large Congregation, without the least Hesitation. What gave me great Comsort, and made me more thankful, was, that the Opportunity, I believe, was granted in Answer to Prayer.

Ibid.] Return'd at Night to the Ship, and lay with my Friend H. upon the Ground, on a Mattress, in the great Cabbin, and God was pleased to give

me a Proof that he was with nee in the Ship.

P. 5.] Sunday, January 1. blessed be God for the happy Beginning of a new Year! for it has been a Day of fat Things.

P.7.] Thursday, January 5. This Day God was

with

(a) What a Man of little Faith must then the great Bp Sarderson appear in Mr. Whitefield's Esteem; who (tho' he was endued, without pretending, with as much Goodness, and as many Gifts and Graces as the best Methodist of them all) when Dr. Hammond paid him a Visit at Boothby Pannel, " and having for-" merly perfuaded him to trust his excellent Memory, and not to read, but to speak a Sermon as he had writ it. Dr. San-derson became so compliant as to promise he would: And to "that End, they two went early the Sunday Morning to a Neighbour Minister, and requested to exchange a Sermon, and " they did to; and at Dr. Sanderson's going into the Pulpit, he gave his Sermon (which was a very short one) into the Hand of Dr. Hammond, intending to preach it as it was writ, but before he had preached a third Part, Dr. Hammond (looking. "on his Sermon) observed him to be out, and so Jost as to the. " Matter, especially the Method, that he also became afraid " for him; for 'twas discernable to many of that plain Auditory. "But when he had ended his short Sermon, as they two walked " homeward, Dr. Sanderson said, with much Earnestness, Good " Dottor, give me my Sermon, and know, that neither you nor any "Man living shall ever perfunde me to preach again without To which the Reply was, Good Doctor be not angry, for if ever I persuade you to preach without your Books, I will give you leave to burn all the Books I am Master of " (Bp. Sazderson's Life prefix'd to his Sermons, p. 27, 28.)

and preach'd, visited the Sick, and had God with me

all the Day long.

P. 8.] Now I fulfilled my Promise to the Lord's People, and while the Winds and Storms were blowing over me, I made earnest Supplication to God for them. The Ship continued at the Nore; but I hope we made fome Advances towards Eternity. Thought much of my dear London Friends, though absent in Body, was present in Spirit, in sacred Ordinances.

P. 9.] Began now to live a little by Rule, and to examine into the *Interiors* of those that came with the, which I found a useful Exercise both to them

and me.

P. 12.] Even here (Deal) God did not leave my Ministry without Witness; for he was pleased to impress something I said upon a poor Woman's Heart, that providentially came in, and joined with us in Family Prayer, for which we endeavoured to thank him; Behold how great a Fire this little Spark

kindled before we left Deal.

P. 75.] It being the 16th Day of the Month, Mr. H. and I joined in an Hour's Intercession and Abstinence, with all those that meet together to bewail their own, and the Sins of the Nation. About Four took some bodily Refreshment, and from thence till One in the Morning continued answering my Correspondents (b) having first spread their Letters before the Lord in Prayer, and beg'd, that I might, send them Answers of Peace.

P. 16.] Went on in expounding the Catechism after Evening Prayer, and now began to read the first Lesson, which I purposely omitted before, not knowing they would bear it; and willing to imitate faceb, who was careful of his little ones not to over drive them.

P. 17.1

⁽b) All such Spirits (those that conspired against him) I laid before the Lord. G. Fox's Journal, p. 129.

F. 17.] Sunday, January 22. about Noon, went on Shore (at Deal) with Captain W. and Mr. H. Afternoon preached at Upper Deal on Alls xxviii. 26. Many feem'd prick'd to the Heart, and some so quickened, that they express'd a Desire to follow me wherespeever I should go. O free Grace in Jesus Christ! I have scarce known a Time I have preached any where, but I have seen some Effects of my Doctrine. From the Hearts of the Mighty, the Word of the Lord bath not turned back; the Sword of the Spirit returned not empty. A Proof this, I hope, that the Words are not my own; but that God is with me of a Truth.

P. 18.] Stayed all Night on Shore to expound the Lord's Prayer, and had a large Company to hear me, and should have had 700, as my Hostes told me, would the House have held them (c) so swiftly ran the Word of God and prevail'd.

P. 21.] Glad Tydings of great Joy fent me by four or five Correspondents, sat up till One in the Morning answering them, and then went to bed, and

had a feeling Possession of my God.

P. 23.] We went to Mr. R—'s, where our Friends expected us, but we had not been long there, before the Wind shifted about on a sudden, and a Cry came, the Wind is fair, prepare yourselves for sailing—But oh, what Affection did the dear People express to my un-worth; Person! for no sooner were they apprized of the Wind being fair, but they came running in Droves after me to the Sea-Shore, wishing me good Luck in the Name of the Lord—I was consounded with a Sense of God's Mercies to me.

PART

⁽c) See G. Fox's Journal, p. 120. The everlasting Gospel, and the Word of Life sourished; and Thousands were turn'd to the Lord Jesus Christ, and to his Teaching.



PART II.

FROM

GIBRALTAR to SAVANNAH

PAGE 32.



Y dear Friends, the I know to Reason why you should be so solicitous about any thing that shall happen to such a dead Dog as I am; yet, as your Love (oh unmerited Kindness) abounds exceedingly towards me, I am positive

you will give Thanks to our good God for all the

Mercies he has conferred upon me.

P. 33.] Wednesday, Feb. 22. This Day I intended to stay on Board to write Letters, but (d) God being pleased to show me it was not his Will; I went again on Shore, and paid both the Ministers of Gibraltar a Visit, who receive I me very affectionately, and offered me the Use of the Pulpit. O what a helssed Thing it is for the Clerg, to dwell together in Unity.

Friday, Feb. 24. Blessed be God, who hath this Day shewn me, that he hath heard my Frayer, and not taken his loving Kindness from me. Long before I reached Gibraltar, I prayed, that God would open an effectual Door at the Place whither we were going, and direct me where I should lodge, and to this Day he answered

⁽⁴⁾ Compare this with G Fox's Journal, p. 315.

Captain M. on Board, telling me, one Major S. (a Person I never saw) had provided me a convenient Lodging at one Merchant B's, and defired that I would come on Shore. I looking upon this as a Call from Providence, received it with all Thankfulness; and went with Friend H. on Shore, but not without first praying, that God would direct us how to behave. About the Middle of the Town, Major S. gave us the Meeting, conducted us to our new Lodgings (which were very commodious) and engaged us to dine with him and Captain M. When I sent you without Scrip or Shoe, lacked ye any thing? and they faid, Nothing, Lord.

P. 34.] Retir'd in the Evening to my Lodgings, had Family Prayer, wrote some few religious Letters, and spent about Half an Hour in serious Conversation with the People of the House, gave Thanks for the Blessings of the Day, and was soon convinced, that God had sent me to that particular Lodging of a Truth. Be careful for nothing, but in every (even the minutest) Toing, make your Wants known unto God,

for be careth for you.

P. 36.] Intended to go preach to my People, was prevented by the Violence of the Wind, but was pleased to hear from some Gibraltar Officers, who dined that Dav on Board the Whitaker, that some of my Flock had Courage to read Prayers, and sing Psalms themselves; and, as I found afterwards, continued to do so, during my Absence from them, praised be God. I hope I shall have some that dare be singularly good; and will not be kept out by the Press.

P. 40.] Sunday, March 5. Expounded in the Evening to above a Thousand Hearers of all Denominations; supped with General C. went home betimes, full of unspeakable Comfort. I am never better than when I am upon the full Stretch for God.

P. 40.]

P. 40.] Monday, March 6. Had near, if not more. than a Hundred at Morning Exposition: And it being the fast Day of my sojourning at Gibraltar, many came to me weeping, telling me, what God had done for their Souls, defiring my Prayers, and promising theirs in Return, others both gave and fent me Tokens of their Love; (e) as. Cakes, Figs, Wine, Egs, and other Necessaries for my Voyage; and feemed to want Words to express their Affection. The good Lord note their Kindnesses in his Book, and reward them a thousand Fold.

P. 43.] Sunday, March 12. Preached the Sermon God enabled me to make in the Storm before we came to Gibraltar, in the Great Cabbin, and God

was pleased to set his Seal to it.

P. 44.] Saturday, March, 18. Married a Couple, dispersed B.bles, Testaments, Soldiers Monitors, amongst the Men. Exchanged some Books for some

(f) Cards, which I threw over board.

P. 47. | Exchanged forme bad Books which were on Board (which I threw immediately into the Sea) for some good ones, bleffed be God-I find it by daily Experience more and more, that People who.

(e) "Omy good Lord God, &c. I praise thee for supplying "my Wants by the many several Gifts which I had Yesterday, as the Reward of thy Labours at the Fast at Mr. Sud-" bury's on Tuefday. Mr. Burrowes, 25 6d. Mr. Sudbury, 75 6d. " Mrs. Sudbury, a Pair of Gloves; Mrs. Sudbury alfo, Lemons and Oranges. Goody Grundy, a Lemon; Jumes Grundy, cs " for baptizing his Child, and giving Thanks for his Wife. " Good Lord, accept my Thanks for this Supply."

Mr. George Swatte's Prayers, 1641, 42. Appendix to a Tract,

intituled, Schismaticks delineated, p. 8.

(f) Mr. Fuller, in his History of Cambridge, p. 159. mentions one William Ames, Fellow of Christ's College; who, in a Sermon before that University, "condemn'd all playing at Cards "and Dice; affirming, That the Latter, in all Ages, was ac-counted the Device of the Devil; that as God invented the "one-and-twenty Letters, whereof he made the Bible, the Devil faith, others found out the one-and-twenty Pricks of " the Die.

are truly awakened to a Sense of the divine Life, cannot bear to read any thing trisling, but throw away all their useles Books, as those did the Books of Divination and curious Arts, whose Conversion we

read of, Alls v.

P. 52.] April 15. To Day was called in a Hurry to pray by one of the devout Soldiers who came from Gibraltar, and who was supposed to be expiring. I came (I saw) and rejoiced in Spirit, for his Soul seemed full of God. Instead of being asrighted at the Aproach of the King of Terrors, he welcomed it, and said, he was going to his dear Redeemer; then he fell into a fort of Trance, and pour'd out his Heart in repeating some very applicable Verses out of the Psalms. Upon which, we thought he would have died; but lo! God brought him from the nethermost Hell (g). From that Instant the Fever left him, and he recovered.

A CONTINUATION of Mr. White-field's Journal from his Arrival at Savannah, to his Return to London.

PREFACE.

Am fensible that this, as well as every thing else of such a Nature, must necessarily meet with great Contempt from (b) natural Men, who are Strangers to the Influences of the Holy Ghost upon the Heart.

P. 1.]

⁽g) See Fox's Journal, p. 503.
(b) George Fox calls those that were not of his own Sea, Man of this World. See Journal, p. 352.

P. 1.] Sunday, May 7. Arrived at Savannah Towa about Seven this Evening, and joyn'd in Prayer, and a Pollm of Thansgiving, with Mr. Delamotte, and so pious Souls that were rejoyced at my Arrival: Spent the Remainder of the Evening in taking sweet Counsel with Mr. Delamotte, who seems providentially left behind at Savannah against my Coming.

P. 2.] After another Week's Confinement by the Return of my Fever, which went off with a Fit of an Ague, I attempted to read Prayers, but was so exceedingly faint and weak, that I was obliged to leave off before I began the second Service. Ob that my Friends had seen me at that Hour; they then might have learnt not to have any Man's Person in Admiration, and not to think more highly of me than

they ought to think.

P. 3.] Friday, June 2. This Evening parted with kind Captain Whiting, and my dear Friend Delamotte, who embarked for England about Seven at Night. The poor People lamented the Loss of him, and went to the Water-side to take a last Farewel: And good Reason had they to do so; for he had been indefatigable in feeding Christ's Lambs with the sincere Milk of the World; and many of them (blessed be

God) have grown thereby.

P. 5.] Thur/day, June 22. Was taken (as all about me thought) for Death, with a violent Purging and Vomitting, which, in the Space of five Hours, quite exhausted my Spirits, and brought me in Appearance almost to the Point of Death. But God supported me with his inward Comforts, caused me to rejoice in it, and cast me into a deep Sleep, out of which I awoke perfectly well, to the Surprize of all about me.

P. 8.] Tuesday, August 8. Arrived at Frederica, a Town situated Southerly above an hundred Miles from Savannab. The People received me most gladly, having had a Famine of the Word for a long Season.

P. 10.]

P. 10.] Wednesday, August 16. Arrived this Day at Savannah. As soon as I had refreshed myself, I went and visited my Parishioners from Flouse to House, to return them Thanks for their Kindness to my Friends. An unusual Joy appeared in their Faces at my unexpected Return, and they were ready to say, How beautiful are the Feet of him who bringeth glad Tidings of Salvation.

P. 11.] Sunday, August 27. (i) God having now shewn both me and my Friends, that it was his Will I should return for a while to England, this Afternoon I preached my Farewel Sermon, to the great

Grief of my dear Parisbioners.

P. 13.] Monday, September 4. Was much delighted with a Packet of Letters I received from Savannah, not only as a Proof of the Writers Affection for me, but also, that the Holy Ghost was effectually mo-

ving on their Souls.

P. 14.] Saturday, September 23. Still God was pleased to send us contrary Winds, except one Night about the Middle of the Week. However, he enabled me to give Thanks: And great Reason have I so to do; for the Holy Ghost has been with me of a Truth.

P. 15.] Friday, Ottober 6. Before Heft Savannah, the Lesson appointed for the Morning was St. Paul's Shipwrack, out of the Atts. And before Hest Charles Town, the Lesson was the first of Jonah, both which made such an Impression upon me, that I wrote to my Friend Habersham, to acquaint him, I was apprehensive we should have a dangerous Voyage. Since I have been on Board, what St. Paul said to, his Companions, that he perceived that their Voyage would be to their great Damage, has frequently been pressed upon my Heart; and God has now shewn us, wherefore he gave me these previous Notices; for, on Tuesday Night last, after we had sailed about

tho Miles the last 24 Hours, about Eleven o'Clock, arose a sudden violent East Wind, which continued till about Four in the Morning, and put all the Sailors to their Wits End. Most of them declared, they had never seen the like before. But God (for ever be adored his gracious unmerited Goodness) was exceeding gracious unto me; for I selt a sweet Complacency in my Will, in Submission to his (k); and many particular Promises God has made me from his Word, that I should return in Peace, flow'd in upon my Heart, and he enabled me greatly to rejoyce.

P. 20.] Wednesday, November 1. This Afternoon about Four o' Clock, as I was in Secret humbling my Soul before God, interceeding for my Friends, and had been praying for a fair Wind, and Assistance in the great Work lying before me, News were brought that the Wind was fair, which put me in Mind of the Angel's being sent to Daniel, to tell him, his Prayer was beard, when he was humbling his Soul in Fasting and Praying for the Peace and

Restoration of Jerusalem.

P. 22.] This is now the eight Week I have been aboard. If my Friends ask me, why I arrived no fooner, I may truly answer, Satan hindered us; for I believe it is he that is permitted to do this: But this shall give me greater Hopes, that a more effectual Door than ever will be opened in England for preaching the everlasting Gospel—O Satan, Satan, I defy thee; thou may'st toss me up and down, and bring me in Jeopardy on every Side, but Jesus Christ is praying for me in the Mount.

P. 25.] My Outward Man fensibly decayeth, but the Spiritual Man, I trust, is renewed Day by Day. I have befought the Lord many times to send us a fair Wind, but now I see he does not think fit to

inswe_

⁽⁴⁾ See G. Fox's Journal, p. 350.

answer me (1). I am wholly resigned, knowing, that his Grace will be sufficient for me, and that his Time is best.

lbid.] Sunday, November i2. This Morning the Doctor of our Ship took up the Common-Prayer Book, and observed, that he opened upon these Words, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for he has visited and redeemed his People: And so indeed he has; for, about Eight o' Clock this Morning, News were brought, that our Men saw Land, and I went,

and was a joyful Spectator of it.

P. 28.] After our Provisions were brought aboard, the Wind still continued sair, and by Six at Night, blew us to a little Place on Karrighelt Island before we cast Anchor. Ever since I had been on Board the Mary, these Words, Howbeit we must be cast upon a certain Island (which were Part of the Lesson which I read last at Savannah) have been continually press'd upon my Heart; so that I have often mentioned it to one of my Companions. Behold they are now fulfilled.

P. 29.] About Seven at Night I dreffed myself, and went on Shore, and was received in a strong Castle belonging to Mr. Mac Mahon, the Gentleman who sent me an Invitation. He himself was not at home, having went some Miles up to meet me: But his Maid Servant kindly received us; I asked for Water, and she gave me Milk, and brought forth Butter in a lordly Dish.

P. 30.] At my first coming into our Inn (at Kil-rush, in Ireland) we kneeled down and prayed, and again at Night sung Psalms, and prayed with my Captain, and several Ship-Mates. The first Time, I believe, the Room was put to such a Use by a

Ship's Crew, and their Chaplain.

P. 35.]

^{(1) &}quot;Lord I disclaim all Trust in any Thing but in thy Power and Providence; yet having Abilities and Opportunities, "I would not be wholly Burthensome to thy Providence." Mr. George Swathe's Prayers, p. 33.

[81]

P. 25.] The day, Novemb. 30. After near Twelve Months Abience from London, Three Months from Gran, and a pleasant Passage of 24 Hours from Dualin, to my inexpressible Comfort, God brought me to Park Gate, and so suffilled a Promise which was pressed upon my Heart last Innocent's Day in Him shre, when I was under a great Concern what my Mother would say to the Resolution I had then made to go to Georgia. Rackel weeping for her Children, refused to be comforted for her Children, because the wre not. Thus saith the Lord, "Refrain thy Voice from Weeping, and thine Eyes from Tears; for thy Work shall be rewarded, and there is Hope in thine End, saith the Lord; that thy Children shall come again to their own Border. Fer. xxxi. 15, 16, 17.

A CONTINUATION of Mr. White-field's Journal, from his Arrival at London, to his Departure from thence in his Way to Georgia.

PAGE I.

Riday, December 8. About Noon I reached London, with much Joy to my Christian Friends.

Sunday, December 10. When I was on Board the Mary, those particular Passages of the Book of Jeremiah, which relate to the Opposition he met with from the false Prophets, were deeply impressed on my Soul. And now I see the Wisdom of God in M

it (m); for five Churches have already been denied me, and some of the Ciergy, if possible, would oblige me to depart out of these Coasts. But I rejoyce in this Opposition, it being a certain Sign that a more effectual Door will be opened, since there are so many Adversaries.

P. 2.] Here seems to be a great pouring out of the Stirit, and many who were awakened by my preaching, a Year ago, are now grown strong Men in Christ, by the Ministrations of my dear Friends and Fellow

Labourers, John and Charles Wesley.

Ibid.] In the Evening I went to Fetter-Lane Society, where we had (what might not be improperly called) a Love Feast, eating a little Bread and Water, and spending about Two Hours in Singing and

Prayers.

P. 3.] Monday, December 25. About Four went and prayed, and expounded to a Society in Red-Cross-Street, consisting of near Two or Three hundred People, and the Room was exceeding hot. I had been watching unto Prayer all Night, yet God vouchsafed to fill me with his bleffed Spirit, that I spake with as great Power as ever I did in my Life. My Body was weak, but I found a supernatural Strength, and the Truth of that Saying, When I am weak, then I am strong.

Saturday, December 30. (n) Preached nine Times this Week, and expounded near eighteen Times, with great Enlargement: Bleffed be God! I am

(m) This Gentleman is very free in his Censures, in calling those Clergymen False Prophets; who, no doubt, for prudential Reasons, resused him the Use of their Pulpits. In this Point

he but too near resembles George Fox.

(n) Dr. South (in his Sermon, intitled, The Christian Pente-cost, vol. 3, p. 525.) judiciously observes, "That it is the irra-"tional and abfurd Humour of the present Age, which thinks " all Senie and Worth confined to the Pulpit : And many excel-" lent Persons, because they cannot make a Noise with Chapter " and Verse, and harangue it twice a Day to factious Tradesmen, " and ignorant old Women, are esteem'd of as nothing scarce

" thought worthy to eat the Church's Bread.

every Moment employed, from Morning till Midnight: There's no End of People's coming and fending to me, and they feem more and more defirous, like new-born Babes, to be fed with the fincere Milk of the Word.

P. 4.] Sometimes I perceive myself deserted for a little while, and much oppress'd, especially before preaching; but Comfort soon after flow'd in—The Kingdom of God is within me. Oh! free Grace in

Christ.

P. 5.] Friday, January 5. Held a Conference at Islangton, concerning several Things of very great Importance, with some true Ministers of Jesus Christ, despited Methodyss, whom God has brought together from the East and the West, the North and the South. What we were in Doubt after Prayer, we determined by Lot; and every thing else was carried on with great Love, Meekness, and Devotion. We continued in Fasting and Prayer till Three o' Clock, and then parted with full Conviction, that God was going to do great Things amongst us.

P. 6.] Expounded twice or thrice this Week, the Holy Ghost so powerfully work'd upon my Hearers, pricking their Hearts, and melting them into such Floods of Tears, that a spiritual Man said, he never

faw the like before. God is with me of a Truth.

P. 7.] Sunday, January 7. Preached twice to Day, and expounded with great Power to three great Societies, one of which I never visited before ——God grant I may pursue the Method of expounding and praying (0) extempore. I find God blesses it more and more.

 M_2 OX-

^{(0) &}quot;This Error (says Dr. Hicks in his Sermon, intitled, "The Spirit of Enthasiasm Exorcised, vol. 1. p. 105.) concerning the Extemporary Spirit of Prayer, hath been the Cause of much Mischief to the Church, and of much Dishonor to the Name of God—By this, the People of these Kingdoms have been led into the most unnatural Schism and Rebellion that

OXFORD.

P. 9.] Sunday, January 14. This (bleffed be Gol) has been a Day of fat Things—Rose in the Morning and prayed and sung Psalms lustily, and with a good Courage, and afterwards was ordained Priest at Christ-Church—Preached in the Asternoon at St. Albans to a crouded Congregation—The Church was surrounded with Govonsmen of all Degrees; who, contrary to their Custom, stood attentive at the Windows during my Sermon. God enabled me to preach with the Demonstration of the Spirit, and with Power, and quite took away my Hoarleness, so that I could lift up my Voice like a Trumpet.

LONDON.

P. 12.] Tuelday, January 23. Received a Packet of Letters from my dear Friend H—m; by which I find the infinite Wisdom of God more and more in sending me to England—Read Prayers and preach'd

"ever was, not to mention the later Murders, Rebellions and Covenants, which the Separatifts from our Sister Church have committed, raised, and carried on by the Help of this Delusion: And they may preach and pray the People to what they please, so long as they hold them Captive under this Error; which is not only inconsistent with what I have now delivered concerning the Gifts of the Holy Ghost, but contrary to the Practice of the Catholick Church; and it may be consuted, would People but reflect, by the Example of the Pharises amongst the Jews, and the flagitious Lives of many Christians; as of Basilides, the bloody Tyrant of Muscovy, the late Usurper of these three Kingdoms, the Founder of the festives, Labbode Major Weer (who was a Wizzard, and, if I militake not, a Sodomite) and Captain Venner, who, of all Entbussiasts or Impostors that ever pretended to pray by the Spirit, were in this Sense, the most Powerful and Eloquent; for they had Words, and Tears, and Sighs at command, and so bewitched the People by their rapturous spiritual-like Devotions, as to pass for Men extraordinarily inspired."

(p) See Fox's Journal, p. 155.

at St. Helen's, with great Power to a crouded and attentive Audience; and collected about 40 s. for the Colony of Georgia; I could wish to have it built with Mites.

Wednesday, January 24. Writ several Letters to my Friends at Savannah, and was filled with the Holy Ghost; and oh that all that deny the Promise of the

Father, might thus receive it themselves.

P. 14.] Sunday, January 28. Received the Sacrament at Crooked Lane, but was a little dissipated; however, I found I received Christ, and sed on him in my Heart by Faith with Thanksgiving. Afterwards went and preached at Ironmongers Almshouses, at St. Catharines in the Afternoon. Afterwards expounded to two large Companies in the Minories, with such Demonstration of Spirit, as I never spoke before. I offered Jesus Christ freely to Sinners, and many, I believe, were truly prick'd to the Heart. Now, my Friends, your Prayers are heard, God has given me a

double Portion of his Spirit.

P. 15.] Monday, January 29. Eupounded twice, and fat up till near One in the Morning with my honored Brother and Fellow Labourer John Wesley, in Conference with two Clergymen of the Church of England, and some others, strong Opposers of the new Birth—God enabled me with great Simplicity to declare what he had done for my Soul; which made them look upon me as a Mad-man. We speak what we do know, and testify what we have seen, and they receive not our Witness. Now, therefore, I am fully convinced there is a fundamental Difference between us and them. They believe only on Outward Christ, we farther believe, that he must be inwardly formed in our Hearts also. But the natural Man receiveth not the Things of the Spirit of God: For they are Foolishness unto bim; neither can be know them, because they are spiritually discerned.

P. 17.] Near nine times has God enabled me to preach this Week, and to expound twelve or fourteen Times. I find I gain great Light and Knowledge by preaching (q) extempore; fo that I fear I should quench the Spirit, did I not go on to speak as he gives me Utterance.

P. 18.] Sunday, February 4. This hath been a Sabbath indeed; how has God own'd before near Twelve thousand People this Day? How has he strengthened my Body? How has he filled and satisfied my Soul? Now know I that I did receive the Holy Ghost at Imposition of Hands; for I feel as much as Elisha did when Elisah dropped his Mantle. Nay, others see it also; and my Opposers, would they but speak, cannot but confess, that God is with me of a Truth. Wherefore then do they fight against God?

P. 19. J Friday, February 6. Went to St. Helen's, where Satan withflood me greatly: For on a sudden I was deserted, and my Strength went from me: But I thought it was the Devil's Doing, and therefore was resolved to resist him, stedsast in the Faith. Ac-

cordingly,

⁽q) Amongst all the divine Gifts (says Dr. South, Sermon on, 1 Cor. 12, vol. 3. p. 546.) "I must declare, that I cannot find the Gift of Canting and Whining, and of making Faces; "That is, of speaking bad Sense with worse Logick; nor can " find the Gift of uttering every suddain crude, undigested "Thought coming over their Minds; and of being impudently " bold and familiar with God in Prayers. One equivocal "Phrase (says Dr. Hicks's Spirit of Entbusiasm Exorcised, p. 104.) which is commonly in the Mouths and Writings of " these sandimonious Men, is the Spirit of Preaching, and the " Spirit of Prayer, which, tho' by an Hebraism in English, they " ought now to fignify no more than the Skill or Habit of Pray-" ing or Preaching: Yet these Sophisters and Ujurpers (so moth " of them are) of our Holy Profession so use them, that the de-" luded People generally take them in a more obvious Sense; " for praying and preaching by immediate Inspiration from the " Holy Gboft. To this Puriofe they talk much of the Incom-" ings, Out-lettings, and In-dwellings of the Spirit; and have " raught their Disciples to object, that to pray by a Form doth " Rist the Spirit,"

cordingly, tho' (r) I was exceedingly fick in reading the Prayers, and almost unable to speak when I entered the Pulpit, yet God gave me Courage to begin, and before I had done, I waxed warm and strong in Spirit, and offered Jesus Christ freely to all

that would lay hold on him by Faith.

P. 24.] Sunday, February 11. Rose full of Love and Joy, but afterward, on a sudden, was deserted, and taken very ill in Body—I struggled just like one in his last Azonies, and longed (s) to stretch myself into God. After having vomited several Times, I was obliged to go to bed, and it would have melted any down, to see my dear Friends (especially my dearest Mr. H's) weeping and praying around me.

P. 33.] Among the Letters I received from religious Correspondents (viz. at London) one writes to me thus; (t) Mr. ————, who wrote that Letter in the Miscellany, died Yesterday. He is now gone to give an Account of the many hard Speeches contained therein, and is convinced, that Orthodoxy in Notions is

not the Whole of Religion.

BRISTOL.

(r) O my good Lord, &c. I most humbly pray thee, accept of my "humble Thanks for hearing my Prayers Yesterday; for help- ing me to preach in the Forenoon strongly; for enabling me to hold out the Asternon, when I was sick in the Midst of Prayer, ready to fall into a Swoon at the End of it; yet, by rubbing my Browes, I was refreshed, and enabled to hold out above an "Hour. (Mr. George Swarbe's Prayers, p. 19.)

(s) This much like the Cant of the old Fanaticks, of rolling

" themselves upon God, &c.

(t) This Reflection upon the reverend and very worthy Mr. V-n, is far from becoming the meek and mild Mr. W-: For this Gentlemen was a Christian of the truly primitive Stamp, and had not a Form of Godliness only, without the Power thereof. And I desire Mr. W- to consider, what St. Paul says of Charity in 1 Cor. xiii That Charity thinketh no Evil; and tho' (says he) I speak with the Tongue of Men and Angels, and love not Charity, I am before as sounding Brass, and a tinckling Cymbal. See George Fex, p. 262, 306.

BRISTOL.

P. 36.] Wednesday, February 21. Had several came to see me this Morning, to enquire about the State of their Souls, amongst whom was a little Girl of thirteen Years of Age, who told me in great Simplicity, "She was prick'd thro' and thro' with "the Power of the Word." And, indeed, a good Work I believe has been wrought in her Heart—Out of the Mouths of Babes and Sucklings hast thou perfected Praise.

Friday, February 13. After Dinner I was taken very ill, so that I was obliged to lie upon my Bed: But looking upon it only as a Thorn in the Flesh, at Three I went, according to Appointment, and preached to near Four or Five thousand People, from a Mount in King's-Wood, with great Power. The Sun shone very bright, and the People standing in such an awful Manner round the Mount, in the profoundest Silence, filled me with holy Admiration.

P. 41.] Preached at Newgate (Bristol) was refreshed by the Conversation of some that God had wrought upon by my Ministry—Answered my religious Friends Letters, and expounded twice in the Evening to two large Societies—Blessed be God, I find myself much refreshed in Spirit, and a new Supply of Strength given me. Thus it shall be done to the Man whom God delighteth to honour. Oh free Grace in Christ Jesus.

P. 42.] Thursday, March 1. Amongst my other Letters by this Day's Post, I received the following

one from Mr. John Wesley.

My dear Brother,

Our Lord's Hand is not shortned amongst us; Yesterday I preached at St. Catharine's, and at st. Islington. The Fields, after Service, seem to be White

" White with People praising God-The Society at " Mr. Crouch's does not meet till Eight; fo that I " expound before I go to him near St. James's " Square, where one young Woman was lately filled " with the Holy Ghoft, and overflows with Joy and "Love. On Wednesday at Six we have a noble " Company of Women, not adorned with Gold and coffly Apparel, but a meek and quiet Spirit, and good Works-A Week or two ago a Note was given to " me there (in Mr. P's Room) as near as I can re-" member in these Words; Your Prayers are desired of for a fick Child that is lunatick, and fore-vexed Day and Night, that our Lord would heal him, as he did those in the Days of his Flesh; and that he would " give his Parents Faith and Patience till his Time is « come.

"On Saturday Sevennight, a middle-aged, well-" dreffed Woman at Beech-Lane (where I expound " usually to Five or Six hundred, before I go to " Mr. E's Society) was feized, as it appeared to " feveral about her, with little less than the Ago-" nies of Death. We pray'd, that God, who had " brought her to the Birth, would give her Strength to " bring forth, and that he would work speedily, that " all might see, and fear, and put their Trust in the .. Lord. Five Days she travelled and groaned, be-" ing in Bondage. On Thursday Evening our Lord ce got bimself the Victory; and from that Moment " she has been full of Love and Joy, which she " openly declared at the same on Saturday last; so "that Thanksgivings also were given by many to "God on her Account. It is to be observed, her "Friends have accounted her mad for these three "Years; and accordingly bled and bliftered her,

 \overline{N} CARDIFF

" and what not, Come and let us praise the Lord,

" and magnify his Name together.

⁽a) See a sham Miracle of the like Kind wrought by George Fox (if he is to be believed) Franal, p. 27

CARDIFF.

P. 47.] Wednesday, March 8. Arose before Twelve at Night, fung Pfalms and prayed; and the Wind being fair, we had a speedy Passage over to the Welch Shore, and reached Cardiff about Eleven in the Morning. The Town, I foon found, was apprehensive of my Coming; and therefore, whilst I was giving a Word of Exhortation to some poor People at the Inn, who hanged upon me to hear the Word, Mr. Seward went to ask for the Pulpilt, but being denied, he pitched on the Town Hall, which Mr. Seward got by his Interest; and at Four in the Afternoon I preached from the Judge's Seat to about 400 Hearers. Most were very attentive, but some mocked; however, (x) I offered Jesus Christ freely even to them, and should have rejoyced if they would have accepted of him; but their foolish Hearts are hardened. After I came from the Seat, I was much refreshed with the Sight of my dear Brother Howel Harris, whom, tho' I know not in Person, I have long since loved in the Bowels of Jesus Christ; and have often felt my Soul drawn out in Prayer in his Behalf.

P. 49.] When I first saw him, my Heart was knit closely to him. I wanted to catch some of his Fire, and gave him the Right-hand of Fellowship with my whole Heart. After I had saluted him, and given a warm Exhortation to a great Number of People who followed me to the Inn, we spent the Remainder of the Evening in taking sweet Counsel together, and telling one another what God had done for our Souls—We eat a little Supper, and then, after singing a Hymn, we went to bed, praising and blessing God for bringing us Face to Face. I doubt

not

⁽x) George Fox says in his Journal, p. 1',5. that he declared, "That the Lord was come to teach his People himself, by his Son "Christ Fesus."

not but Satan envied our Happiness: But I hope, by the Help of God, we shall make his Kingdom shake.

P. 50.] Thursday, March 9. I went to the Town Hall, and preached for about an Hour and Half to a large Assembly of People; my dear Brother Howel Harris sat close by me. I did not observe any Scoffers within; but without some were pleased to honour me so far, as to trail a dead Fox, and hunt it about the Hall. (y) But, blessed be God, my Voice prevailed.

· B A T H.

P. 52.] March 12. Received News of the won-derful Progress of the Gospel in Yorkshire, under the

Ministry of my dear Brother Ingham.

P. 57.] Tuesday, March 20. Had the Pleasure of hearing of the Success of my Discourse (at Bath) Yesterday upon many Souls, especially upon two little Children, who were observed to come home crying, and to retire to Prayers; spent the Morning in writing Letters, and visiting some righteous Souls that live in this Sodom; God has a Remnant every where.

P. 65.] Saturday, March 31. At my Return home, I was much refreshed with the Sight of my honoured Friend Mr. John Wesley, whom God's Providence has sent to Bristol—Lord now lettest thou thy Servant depart in Peace.

P. 78.] Monday, April 16. Received Letters from Abergavenny, acquainting me, how many had been convinced fince I was there—Heard of one that had

N 2 received

⁽y) "While the Gaoler of Carlile struck me, I was made to fing in the Lord's Power, and that made him rage the more; then he went and setch'd a Fidler, and set him to play, thinking to vex me thereby; but while he played, I was moved in the Everlasting Power of the Lord God to fing, and my Voice drowned the Noise of the Fiddle, and struck and confounded them." Fox's Journal, p. 112.

received the Holy Ghost immediately upon my preaching Christ—Indeed there is scarce a Day passes over my Head, but God shews me, that he works effectually upon the Hearts of many by my Ministry.

P. 79. It often pleases me to think how God makes Way for me into the Hearts of his People; nay, even of his Enemies, where-ever I go—My first asking Leave for the Pulpit, and preaching in the Fields, notwithstanding they are denied, puts me in mind of the Children of Israel, first intreating Leave of Og, Sihon, &c. to go quietly thro' their Land, but fighting their Way thro' when Leave was denied; like them, by the Strength of my divine Leader, I shall at last be more than Conqueror over all the Canaanites and Carnal Teachers among the Israel of God.

Cheltenham, Seven Miles from Gloucester.

P. 80.] Being earnestly invited by several of the Inhabitants, I came hither by Five of the Clock, and the Use of the Pulpit being resused me, I preached on the (2) Bowling Green belonging to the Plough Inn—At the first I found myself quite shut up, my Heart and Head were as dead as a Stone: But when I came to the Inn, my Soul began to be inlarged. I selt a Freedom in my Spirit, and was inabled to preach with extraordinary Power to near Two thousand People. Many were convicted. One was drowned in Tears, because, she said, I was crazy. (a) And some were so stilled with the Holy Ghost, that

(2) See a remarkable Paper of George Fox's to the Bowlers that came to sport themselves in the Castle Green at Lanceston. Journal, p. 218.

⁽a) Mr. Francis Bugg, in his Remarks upon George Fox's Will, fays, that George Fox, at his Tryal at Lancafter Affize, said, "Before I came to the Bar, I was moved to pray—The thunder-"ing Voice, answered, I have glorified thee, and will glorify thee "again: And I was so filled full of Glory, that my Head and "Lars was filled full of it."

that they were almost unable to support themselves under it. This I know is Foolishness to the Natural, and Letter learned Men; but I write this for the Comfort of God's Children. They know what these Things mean.

P. 87.] April 27. Went this Morning to Islington to preach, according to the Appointment of my dear Brother in Christ the Revetend Mr. Stonehouse; but, in the Midst of the Prayers, the Church-Warden came, demanding me to produce my License, or otherwise he forbad my preaching in that Pulpit. (b) I believe I might have insisted upon my Right to preach, being in Priests Orders, and having the Presentation of the Living of Savannah, which is in the Bishop of London's Diocree, a stronger License than that implicite one, by which Hundreds of the inferior Clergy are by his Lordship permitted to preach. However, for Peace sake, I declined preaching in the Church.

P. 89.] Sunday, April 29. Preached in the Morning in (c) Moorfields to an exceeding great Multitude.

Being

(b) This Gentleman, 'tis plain, is unacquainted with the Canons of our Church, as he may be convinced by perufing the 50th Canon of 1603. The Words as follow, "Neither the Minister, "Churchwardens, nor any other Officers of the Church, shall fuffer any Man to preach within their Churches or Chapels, but such as, by shewing their Licence to preach, shall appear unto them to be sufficiently authorized thereunto, as is "alorefaid."

(c) Mr. Lesley says (Snake in the Grass, p. 337.) "I was one Day visiting Oliver's Porter, with the rest of his Collegiates (in Bedlam) and upon a Grass Plat before his Window, which was the End Room of the Building next the Postern, I saw fome Women very busy with their Bibles, turning to the Quotations, as he preached to them out of the Window; and they did figh and groan, and shewed as strong Motions of Devotion, as could be seen in any Quaker's Meeting. I thought, indeed, they had belonged to the Family, and told the Keeper, that he ought not to dispose of those so near one another; but should separate that Preacher and his Congregation."

Being weakened by my Morning's preaching, in the Afternoon I refreshed myself by a little Sleep; at Five went and preached at Kennington Common, about two Miles from London, where no less than Thirty thousand People were supposed to be present. The Wind being for me, it carried the (d) Voice to the extreamest Part of the Audience—The People were much affected, and expressed their Love to me many ways.

P. 93.] Tuesday, May 8. Preached in the Evening, as usual, on Kennington Common - Some considerable Time before I fet out from Town, it rained very hard, so that once I thought of not going; but several pious Friends joined in Prayer, that God would be pleased to (e) with-hold the Rain, which

was

tion, because, they sed one another's Madness: But he told me, that he had Charge of none but the Preacher; and that there often came People to hear him preach, and would sit many Hours under his Window with great Signs of Devotion. This gave me the Curiosity to speak to one of those Women, a grave, sober-like Matron; and I asked her, what she could profit by hearing that Madman? She, with a composed Countenance, and as pitying my Ignorance, replied, That there were several Sorts of Madness; and what ill Luck some mad Folks had to be closed up, whilst others went about the Streets." I leave Mr. W—d, and his Followers, to make the Application.

(d) I have heard of an old Woman, who, tho' out of the Reach of his Voice, feem'd to be much affected with Mr. White-field's preaching. A Gentleman who stood next her, told her, He could not hear one Word, and ask'd her, if she could. No, Sir, said she, but see what a beavenly Wag be has with his Head. Another was moved by his beavenly Leer, as she called it.

(e) Entbufiasts often boast of having their Petitions answer'd, whether they are, or are not; whether for Rain or fair Weather, Mr. George Swathe (Prayers, p. 24.) in a great Drought has these Words "Lord, let not these present Clouds disperse, nor distil" Drops any where, but where there is an apparent Shew seen to promise Rain. Lord, thou knowest my consident Boldness to come unto thee for this Blessing; I praise thee for really answering my Prayers for Rain diverse Years past. I pray thee

was done immediately——To my great Surprize, when I came to the Common, I faw about Twenty thousand People—All the while, except for a few Moments, the Sun shone out upon us; and thus the Sun of Righteousness arose on some with healing in his Wings.

P. 96.] I doubt not but many Self-righteous Bigots, when they fee me spreading my Hands to offer Jesus Christ freely to all, are ready to cry out, "How glorious did the Reverend Mr. Whitesteld look to Day, when, neglecting the Dignity of a Clergyman,

"he stood venting his Enthusiastick Ravings upon a Common, and collecting Mites from the poor People"; but if this be vile, Lord, grant me to be

more vile.

P. 97.] Friday, May 18. Dined with several of the (f) Moravian Church, and could not but admire their great Simplicity, and deep Experience, in the Inward Life. At Six preached in an open Place in Shadwell, being much press'd by many to go thither. I believe there were upwards of Twenty thousand People. I perceived a divine Power came upon me from above. The Word, I believe, made its Way into their Hearts—Blessed be God, we now begin to surround this great City—As the Walls of Jericho once fell down at the Sound of a few Rams Horns, so, I bope, even this Foolishness of preaching, under God, will be a Means of pulling down the Devil's strong Holds, which are in and about the City of London.

Ibid.] Received several excellent Letters, amongst

which

" Praise."

[&]quot;thee really answer this Petition at this Time: Send a seasonable, speedy, moderate Rain, which may do very much Good;
do this for me at my Request, and I will record it for thy

⁽f) See the Principles of the Anabaptists of Moravia, in Germany, in Alexander Rosse's View of all Religions in the World, 6th Edit. p. 163.164. and Dupin's 16th Century, chap. xx. p. 3.

which was one from Mr. Ralph Erskine (g) a Field Preacher of the Scotch Church, a noble Soldier of the

Lord Jesus Christ.

P. 106.] Preach'd at Northampton about Five in the Evening—At Seven, according to Appointment, I preached to about Three thousand Hearers, on a Common near the Town, from the Starting Post—Great Power, I believe, was amongst us, and I preached with wonderful Pleasure, because then I thought I had actual Possession of one of the Devil's strong Holds.

BEDFORD.

P. 108.] About Eight I preached from the Stairs of a Wind-Mill (the Pulpit of my dear Brother and Fellow Labourer (b) Mr. Rogers) to about Three thousand

(g) Bishop Burnet (Hist. of his own Times, vol. 1. p. 512.) calls the Field Preachers for Cameronians) a mad Sect, and Dr. Hicks shews (in a Tract, intitled, The Spirit of Popery speaking out of the Mouths of phanatical Protestants, or the last Speeches of Mr. John Kid, and Mr. John King, two Pressysterian Ministers, 1080) what desperate Rebels those Field Preachers were, and observes in his Presace. "That the first Discovery of that horrid" Popish Plot declared to all the World, and that Jesuits were sent into Scotland about the same Time, that they begun to

" Field Conventicle, to encourage them to rebel."

(b) His dear Brother, and Fellow Labourer, Mr. R-rs, at the Bishop of Lincoln's Visitation, at Bedford, the last Summer, did not behave with common Decency: For when the learned Preacher, with great Candour and Judgment, was exposing the Follies of this upstart Set, and exhorting the People to beware of him, this Gentleman called out, loud enough to be heard by more than one or two, that's a Lye, that's a notorious Lye, that's a villainous Lye; with other Expressions to the same Purpose. I am at a Loss to know under which of the Fruits of the Spirit he will rank this Kind of Behaviour. Sure I am, it is contrary to the Law of the Land. By 5 and 6 of Ed. VI. chap. iv. 'tis enacted," That none shall use any chiding Words in the Church, in Pain, if a Clerk, of Suspension from the Ministration of his Office:" And by 1. Mariæ, Sess. 2, chap. 3. 'tis enacted, "That any

thousand People; and God was pleased to give the fuch extraordinary Assistances, that I believe few, if any, were able to resist the Power with which God enabled me to speak. My Heart was full of God (i)

and I spake as one baving Authority.

P. 109.] Received an excellent Letter from the (k) Reverend Mr. Ebenczer Erskine of Scotland, Brother to Mr. Ralph Erskine, acquainting me with his preaching last Week to Fourteen thousand People—Bleffed be God there are more Field Preachers in the World besides myself; the Lord furnish us all with spiritual Food, wherewith to feed so great Multitude.

P. 111.] Friday, June 1. dined at Oldford—Gave a short Exhortation to a few People in a Field, and preached in the Evening at a Place called May-Fair, near Hyde Park Corner—The Congregation consisted, I believe, of near Eighty Thousand People—It was,

by far, the largest that ever I preach'd to yet.

P. 113.] I now go in Trust under God's holy Spirit to Pensilvania, and Virginia, and from thence to Georgia, knowing not what will befal me, save that the Hely Ghost witnesseth in every Place, that Labours, and Afflictions, and Tryals of all kinds abide me. O my dear Friends pray that none of these Things O

(i) George Fox (Journal, p. 74.) says of himself, this Man

Speaks mith Authority, and not as the Scribes.

[&]quot;Person disturbing a Minister in preaching, shall be apprehended, and committed by a Justice of Peace, who, with one other, shall examine him within six Days, and finding him guilty, shall commit him to Gaol till the next Quarter Sessions."

[98]

may move me, and that I may not count even my Life dear unto my felf, so that I may finish my Course with Joy, and the Ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page 9. Line 15. of the Note, for Dolleo, read Doleo; p. 10. 1. 19. of the Note, f. 1609, r. 609; p. 26. 1. 24. dele not; p. 48. 1. 10. f. Months, r. Mouths; p. 72. 1. 27. f. dear People, r. Deal People.





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